WEATHER
Showers Monday; Tuesday fair.

THE MORNING STAR
WILMINGTON

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TWENTY-FOUR LEADERS OF THE TRAINMEN GIVEN AUTHORITY TO END OR PROLONG NEGOTIATIONS

Remainder of the 640 Chairmen of the Brotherhood Organizations Will Leave Washington as Quickly as Possible to Prepare for a Strike Order, If the Railroads Do Not Meet Their Demand for an Eight-Hour Day.

HOUR FOR DECLARING A STRIKE ALREADY AGREED UPON, REPORTED TO BE ON FRIDAY OR SATURDAY

Supply Trains to Mexican Border, a Limited Number of Passenger Trains, and Possibly Some Milk Trains Would be Run—Brotherhood Men at Mass Meeting Vote Amid Wild Cheers to Stand by President Wilson's Plan.

Washington, August 27. — The railroad brotherhoods at a mass meeting here today delegated to 24 officials, including presidents, vice-presidents and heads of some of the larger locals, authority to continue or end negotiations in Washington with President Wilson and the railroad managers concerning the threatened strike of 400,000 trainmen.

The remainder of the 640 chairmen of trainmen's organizations will leave Washington for their homes as quickly as possible to prepare for a strike order, if no proposals are offered to meet their demands, which are satisfactory to the 24 officials.

If no agreement is reached here, trainmen officials declared the strike would be ordered at an hour already agreed upon, and which is reported to be some time Friday or Saturday.

Trainmen Begin to Leave

When the mass meeting of the brotherhoods ended shortly after 3 o'clock the exodus of the trainmen began. By tomorrow morning, it was expected that all of the committee of 640 would have left Washington except the 24 leaders remaining to complete negotiations.

It was announced that the committee of 24 had been given full power of the committee of 640 to act in the continuing negotiations, but with instructions to stand firmly for the 8-hour day with 10-hours pay without arbitration. Upon any counter proposal which does not interfere with these two basic demands the committee of 24 may act without reference to the full committee.

Have Full Instructions

All of the brotherhood men leaving for their homes tonight carried full instructions as to how to proceed in case a strike is called and will forward these to the chairmen of their respective locals immediately upon arriving home, subject to release by telegraph. If a break comes, the committee will advise the chairmen of the various lines, who will communicate with their local chairmen.

Every detail is covered in the instructions to minor officials. Especially prominent among the printed instructions is the warning that the employes shall remain off company property once a strike is declared.

Would Run Some Trains.

Insofar as could be learned, the plan of the brotherhoods to continue running supply trains to the Mexican border, enough passenger trains to keep necessary business moving and possibly some milk trains, announced last week, has not been abandoned.

The 64 small lines' employes whose grievances the railroad managers have declined to arbitrate would be included in a general strike order, it was understood. If an amicable settlement is effected they will be included, as the managers aver they have no right to act for them.

The powers were given to the committee of 24 at a busy four-hour meeting. Angered by their futile ten-day wait here in an effort to effect a settlement with the railroad executives, the men went to their hall insistent that all save a few of them be permitted to go home and prepare for a strike. Had the President not been concerned in the negotiations, it was freely said, they would have voted today to withdraw from the negotiations immediately.

The plan finally adopted was ready for consideration when the meeting began.

Every Scheme to Save Time

The heads of the four brotherhoods and their vice-presidents worked it out last night and today. Every possible scheme that meant the saving of time in conducting a strike had been included. The committee of 24, with the exception of the four brotherhood heads, was named from among general chairmen whose homes are within 12 hours of Washington. The brotherhood heads expect to remain here indefinitely if a strike comes, and they want about them men whose homes are not too far away.

The proposal to stand by the President's plan in general and particularly regarding the 8-hour day was adopted amid wild cheers.

Warm Praice for Mr. Wilson

Every speech made by the brotherhood leaders was received enthusiastically. They thanked the men for their patience throughout the long ordeal here, urged them, if a strike came, to conduct it in an orderly manner, predicted victory in the end and warmly praised the President.

Once free to go home, the men were happy as school boys. Some of them almost ran to their hotels. Heads of the four organizations received the leaders from various sections of the country, and passed out all of the detailed instructions regarding the conduct of the proposed strike. Copies of instructions mailed were to those committeemen who left for their homes last night.

Brotherhood men leaving tonight were divided in their opinion as to what the outcome would be. All of them said they were hopeful of avoiding a strike, but that they were well prepared for one if it should come. They have sufficient funds to finance a strike for some time, they said, and have no fear of the financial aspect of a walk out.

Railroads Send Out Spies

After the last meeting today it developed that the brotherhoods have suspected for several days that they had three spies in their midst, who were reporting regularly to the railroad heads. In some mysterious manner reports of the secret meetings of the brotherhoods have been reaching the railroad executives' headquarters within a short time after they have adjourned each day. Often these reports were in the hands of persons at the executives' headquarters before the brotherhood officials had left their hall. Careful investigation convinced the brotherhood officials that they knew the trio and several speeches and reports were "planted" for them in the meetings. As the union leaders had expected, these reports soon reached the executives. In the subsequent meetings the alleged spies were upbraided roundly by several speakers, but they were never named.

LINDSAY RUSSELL FOR WILSON

Former North Carolinian Will Support the Democratic Nominee.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Information sent from the Woodrow Wilson Independent League says that one of the recent voters secured for President Wilson is Lindsay Russell, Republican, a nephew of the former Republican governor of North Carolina. Mr. Russell is a lawyer of New York and president of the North Carolina society.

His reason for supporting Wilson is set forth as follows: "I shall support President Wilson for I see no logical reasons for a change, particularly at this critical time in our foreign relations. Why substitute an untried for an experienced national executive? Mr. Wilson is today better informed and better equipped for an efficient adminstration of his office than any other man in public life.

"Who can say that Mr. Hughes or any other human being under similar trying conditions could not have made mistakes?"

HUGHES TAKING A REST.

Republican Nominee Will be Idle Until Thursday.

Estes Park, Colo., August 27. — Chas. E. Hughes arrived here today, where he plans to remain until Thursday, resting before resuming his speaking tour. Mr. Hughes was admittedly tired and advised his secretary not to bring him any papers unless they pertained to matters demanding immediate attention.

The nominee and Mrs. Hughes motored here from Lyons, Colo., where a company of Boy Scouts and most of the population of the place greeted them on their arrival. The Boy Scouts gave three cheers for Mr. Hughes and afterward shook hands with him at an impromptu reception. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Hughes went for a brief walk and later took a short automobile ride. The nominee's favorite recreation is mountain climbing, and he plans to take several hikes in the mountains about hear during his brief vacation.

BREMEN IS REPORTED ON HER WAY TO UNITED STATES

Berlin, Aug. 27, (via wireless).—The Cologne Gazette, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency, says the German merchant submarine Bremen is now on her way to the United States with a cargo of dyes.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 27.—The Berliner Tageblatt today prints an interview with Director Lohmann of the company owning the submarine Bremen, in which he says the Bremen is on her way to Baltimore and that trade by means of a submarine fleet soon will be increased materially.

PRESIDENT LIKELY TO GO TO CONGRESS

Will Probably Ask That Legislation be Enacted to Prevent a Railroad Strike.

AGAIN GOES TO CAPITOL

Tentative Plans for Joint Session of the Senate and House Discussed. Little Hope for Settlement Otherwise.

Washington, August 27. — Tentative plans for a joint session of the Senate and House to hear President Wilson ask for legislation to prevent the threatened nation-wide railroad strike were discussed by the President with Senator Kern, the Democratic leader, tonight when it seemed virtually certain that a break between the railroads and their employes must follow final conferences at the White House tomorrow.

Possibilities of legislation were talked over by the President with Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and Secretary Lane, during the day, and tonight the President made a quiet trip to the Senate office building to find Senator Kern attending a meeting of the Finance committee.

Disagreement Grows Stronger.

Since last night the belief that negotiations between the railroad executives and representatives of the men would end without an agreement has been growing. This feeling was strengthened today when the members of the brotherhood committee of 640, tired of their long wait, departed for home after delegating their powers to effect a settlement or call a strike to a committee of 24, instructed under no circumstances to agree to arbitration of the demand for an 8-hour day at the present rate of pay for ten hours.

Whether the plans considered by President Wilson and his advisers at the capitol will be carried out depends upon tomorrow's developments. But it is understood that if all efforts fail to bring the employers and their men together, the President will go before Congress and ask that it deal with the situation, even if that necessitates indefinitely prolonging the present session.

Meet at the White House Today

Representatives of both the railways and the brotherhoods will confer with the President tomorrow. The executives of the lines will present their plan to which they agreed finally yesterday. Its outstanding feature is a demand for arbitration of wages under the eight-hour day or any day. When they have departed, the brotherhood heads, acting under instructions received from the committee of 640 today, will go to the White House and apprise President Wilson that they cannot accept arbitration of this feature of the demands and that in general they stand on his proposal, made a week ago, to concede the eight-hour principle and arbitrate the other issues.

What will follow no one attempts to forecast accurately. There was a report tonight, however, that the President might ask the men to postpone action for a period in order that he might seek legislation which would force and provide for a settlement without tying up the country's transportation systems.

Bills are Framed.

Secretary Lane and Senator Newlands worked until late tonight framing bills for presentation to Congress.

The measure given most serious consideration was one drawn along the lines of the Canadian act, which provides for arbitration of industrial disputes by a commission for one year, and prevents strikes or lockouts during the period of investigation. If it finally is decided to pass such a measure, an effort will be made to put it into effect at once.

Other legislation under consideration includes the following measures:

An eight-hour day law for railroad employes.

A bill increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members with authority to divide into groups.

A resolution stating it to be the sense of Congress that if the railroads grant a basic 8-hour day they should be entitled to increased revenues compensatory with the increased operating expenses.

A bill, already pending, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain minimum, maximum and average wages paid with hour of service, to every class of railroad employes, compare them with wages of other industries in which similar skill and risk are involved, to determine the relation of railroad wages to railroad revenues and urge both sides to the present dispute to defer action pending the investigation.

At today's conferences consideration was also given to the problem of keeping the railroads in operation in the event of a strike and how for Congress should go in extending Federal authority over the railroads.

Executives Rest Easy

Several of the railroad presidents and managers left Washington late last night for their homes or for resorts nearby and will not return until early tomorrow. But few of the others were seen about their headquarters today and several of them played golf or spent part of the day on motor trips. There were no conferences nor

(Continued on Page Eight.)

CONGRESS MAY NOT END NEXT FRIDAY

Plans for Adjournment Interrupted by the Crisis in the Railroad Situation.

MAY EXTEND INDEFINITELY

Senate Now Making Final Drive on Revenue Bill—General Deficiency Appropriation Bill Now With the House.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Plans for adjournment of Congress next Friday are not maturing as rapidly nor as certainly as majority leaders co-operating with minority chieftains had contemplated. The crisis in the railroad situation is the principal obstacle encountered at the eleventh hour, and no one tonight would predict what might happen or when the long and arduous session would end.

Well laid plans for adjournment at the end of the week were in progress yesterday when President Wilson's visit to the capitol to talk over plans for legislation which the threatened railroad strike might demand, disturbed all caluculations.

The Senate has begun the final drive on the emergency revenue bill and will continue consideration of amendments tomorrow with some of the Democrats who are opposed to various features of the bill's proposed amendments. Senator Underwood will make another protest against the proposed increased tariffs on dyestuffs.

Senator Phelan, of California, wants amendments to the wine tax and Senator Overman, of North Carolina, will lead a revolt against the proposal to tax manufacturers of all material entering into munitions of war, 5 per cent on their net profits. He will propose to exempt all agricultural products from this tax, his amendment being designed to prevent taxation of cotton which enters into explosives.

When amendments have been disposed of, the Senate will lay aside the Revenue bill long enough to pass the general deficiency appropriation bill as soon as it comes from the House Tuesday or Wednesday. With the last of the appropriations out of the way and conference reports completed, administration leaders hope to pass the Revenue bill; to defeat motion that will be made to take up the corrupt practices and immigration bills and then adjourn. Senator Owen will struggle to the end for action on corrupt practices and Senator Smith, of South Carolina, threatens to call up immigration again.

So far as known tonight the only legislation that may be pressed affecting the railroad situation is the bill to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members.

House leaders are going ahead with the completion of their programme. With a quorum of members in town, the House will meet Tuesday and act on the deficiency appropriation bill. It will follow this with action on the amended shipping bill, which has been held up because of the lack of a quorum. Then it will await the Senate Revenue bill amendments, and what the railroad crisis may have in store. All thought of passing a joint resolution for adjournment on a definite day has been abandoned until the clouded legislative atmosphere has cleared.

Shamokin, Pa., Aug. 27.—Sixteen thousand anthracite mine workers, who had tied up all Philadelphia and Reading and Susquehanna coal company collieries in this district for 11 days in an effort to unionize the miners, voted today to return to work tomorrow. It was declared that their efforts were successful.

TWO MEN MEET DEATH IN AUTOMOBILE RACE

Eight Others Were Injured, One of Them Fatally.

Eleven Automobiles Piled up in a Heap On Race Track at Kalamazoo, Michigan.—Leader Car Wrecked First.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 27.—Two men were killed and eight others injured, one of them fatally, when 11 or 14 automobiles piled up at the first turn during the 100 mile race at Recreation Park here this afternoon.

The dead: Marion Arnolds, machinician, Chicago, decapitated; Jack Peacock, driver, Brooklyn, both hips broken and head crushed, died in hospital.

The accident occurred when Peacock's car, leading in the race, skidded and struck the fence at the first turn. It was overturned and thrown squarely across the track. Before the track attendants could signal the other drivers, ten of the machines, going at a terrific clip, ploughed into the overturned car. Five of them were completely demolished.

The car driven by Andy Burt, whose mechanician, Marion Arnold, was killed, was the first to strike that of Peacock. Nine others came into the wreckage a moment later.

Today's accident is the worst that has occurred at Recreation Park since 1911, when Lee Oldfield's racing car ploughed through the fence and killed eight persons.

NAVY LOST SECOND PLACE DURING 1911

Secretary Daniels Says Way Was Paved Under Roosevelt's Administration in 1905.

RECORD FOR PAST 3 YEARS

Mr. Daniels in a Letter to Representative Williams, Tells Progress Made During Administration of Mr. Wilson.

Washington, Aug. 27.—A review of what the Wilson administration has done for the navy is given in a long letter from Secretary Daniels to Representative William Elsea Williams, Democrat, of Illinois, made public tonight by the Navy Department. Representative Williams wrote to the secretary recently asking a series of questions in which he said his constituents were particularly interested.

As to how and when the navy lost rank among the greater fleets of the world the Secretary quotes the general board as saying that, based on displacement of ships built, the United States advanced to second place in 1907 and lost it to Germany in 1911.

The way had been paved in 1905, he says, when President Roosevelt and Secretary Bonaparte recommended recommended the construction of only one capital ship. He directs attention to the fact that in 1903 the general Board recommended three battleships and says these reports always were pigeoned holed until he gave them to the public by attaching them to his report.

In personnel the Secretary says the navy advanced to second place in 1908, dropped to third in 1911, to fourth in 1913 and to sixth in 1916, after the European belligerents increased their personnel to war footing.

Captain Sims is quoted as saying target practice fell off between 1909 and 1913, and that during the last practice it came up about forty per cent. Rear Admiral Fletcher is credited with the statement that recent practices were at 15,000 and 18,000 yards, the longest ranges at which firing has occurred in the present war, and it is believed that scores recorded as "higher than ever before in the open sea."

Similar comments are attributed to Captain Plunkett, director of target practice, and other officers.

In the matter of construction, the letter carries a table showing 55 vessels ($83,192,938) appropriated for during the last Roosevelt administration, 65 ($127,747,113) under Taft and 121, ($655,289,806) during three yehrs of Wilson's administration. Attention also is directed to the continuing programme adopted.

The Secretary outlines what has been accomplished toward increasing the personnel, remedying the shortage of officers, opening the way for promotion of enlisted men, departmental reorganization and the mobilization of industries through the Naval consulting board.

Particular attention is called to the authorizations for government armor plate and projectile factories, the making of power at decreased cost in navy plants, a four-fold increase in mines manufactured at home instead of abroad, an increase of 433 per cent. in torpedo supply, the equipment of navy yards to build capital ships and the increase of wages at navy yards.

NEARLY LOSES LIFE

"Rookie" Misjudged Speed Being Made by Battleship.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 27.—Because he did not know the difference between proceeding at third speed and being at anchor, one of the New York civilian sailors on board the battleship Kentucky nearly lost his life as the warships were steaming down the Atlantic coast from the "battle" to Hampton Roads Saturday afternoon. The New York "rookie" came on deck and as the third speed of the old battleships is hardly discernible thought the ship was at anchor. He dived overboard to take a swim and barely escaped being drawn into the ship's propeller by grabbing a life line thrown him from the ship.

TO BURN OLD WARSHIP

Receiving Ship Franklin Condemned as Unfit for Service.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 27.—Condemned as unfit for service as even a station ship the receiving ship Franklin started on its last voyage today when a tug started to towing it to Eastport, Me., where the hull will be burned on the beach to allow the purchasers to get the copped rivets and sheeting from its timbers.

For many years the Franklin, which was built between 1855 and 1865, nas been used as a receiving ship at the St. Helena naval training station. The hull began to leak several months ago and was sold. For a time it was reported the old hull would be used as a barge.

HUNGARY REPORTED TO BE IN MIDST OF POLITICAL CRISIS

Developments in Balkans Appear to be Causing Deep Perturbation

London, Aug. 27.—Developments in the Balkans appear to be causing perturbation in Austria-Hungary, according to advices received here from Berne, Switzerland. These advices say there is a serious political crisis in Hungary, opposition leaders having demanded a coalition cabinet, which the emperor has denied. All night sittings of the Hungarian chamber are held, the dispatch adds. An Austrian cabinet council sat for eight hours Thursday and six hours Friday and the Hungarian cabinet for nine hours Thursday and ten hours Friday.

WAR ON GERMANY IS DECLARED BY ITALY TO COMMENCE TODAY

BULGARS NEARING MOUTH OF STRUMA

Paris Admits the Enemy Has Taken All Except One of the Forts at the Port of Kavala.

REPORTS ARE CONFLICTING

Considerable Fighting on British Front in France—Germans Put Down Russian Attempts to Cross Dvina River.

Heavy fighting continues between the Entente and Teutonic allies in the Macedonian theatre from the region of Lake Ochrida eastward to Kavala, on the Aegean, but with results beclouded by diverging statements of Berlin and Paris.

Berlin reports that Bulgarian forces operating to the west of Lake Ochrida have captured Malik, in Albania, and that along the Struma King Ferdinand's men are approaching the mouth of the river. Paris admits the Bulgars have taken all except one of the forts at Kavala, on the Aegean, but says the newly acquired positions have come under the fire of British warships. Paris says also that along the Struma French artillery is bombarding the enemy, while west of the Vardar and near Lake Ostrovo the Serbs have put down vigorous attacks by the Bulgars.

Despite bad weather, there has been considerable fighting and a renewal of mine warfare along the British front in France. London reports the capture of 200 yards of a German trench northwest of Ginchy. Berlin says that British attacks Saturday south of Thiepval, northwest of Pozierest and north of Bazentin Le Petit were without success.

Paris records only the repulse of German attacks along the line held by the French. These attacks were especially violent in the Vaux Chapitre wood on the Verdun sector, in Lorraine, and in the Apremont forest.

The Russians, for some time inactive in the Riga region, again have started an offensive. However, their efforts to cross the Dvina river southeast of Riga and also near Friedrichstadt, failed, according to Berlin. On the remainder of the Russian front no important fighting has been recorded. In the Carpathians Petrograd chronicles a fresh advance at Koverla mountain, near the Hungarian border.

In the Caucasus region Petrograd reports a Russian success over the Turks along the Masladarasi river. Hard fighting is in progress near Dairbakir, between the Russians and Ottomans.

Infantry fighting on the Isonzo front is at a standstill, but the Austrians are heavily bombarding Italian positions along the river at Vallone. In the Carnic Alps the Italians have taken several Austrian positions and on the Trentino front the Austrians are vigorously shelling the Italians.

UNUSUAL EXPLOIT PERFORMED BY RUSSIAN DETACHMENTS

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 27.—An exploit of unusual character, even under present conditions of war, is singled out for especial mention by the war office today.

"In the region of Shmarden farm, near Riga, gallant detachments of Lettish battalions broke through the first line of the enemy's entanglements at two points," the statement says.

"Fastening an anchor at each of these points, they pulled up with a winch these entanglements, together with all posts, for a distance of 30 paces.

RUSSIANS AGAIN ACTIVE ON NORTHERN END OF THE LINE

Berlin, via London, Aug. 27.—After a long period of comparative inactivity on the northern end of the eastern front the Russians last night opened an attack on the Dvina, attempting to cross the river near Lennewaden, 40 miles southeast of Riga, and at Friedrichstadt, 10 miles further up the river. Today's official report says these efforts failed. It reads:

"Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the Dvina front repeated attempts by the Russians to cross the river in boats east of Friedrichstadt and near Lennewaden were frustrated.

"Southeast of Kiselin (in Volhynia, 25 miles southeast of Kovel), a small German detachments penetrated as far as the enemy's third line and, after destroying trenches, returned to their own position, in accordance with their plans, bringing with them 128 prisoners and three machine guns.

"Front of Archduke Charles Grancis: Apart from patrol engagements north of the Dneister, in which we were successful, there were no events of importance."

PARIS CLAIMS ATTACKS BY GERMANS WERE FRUITLESS

Paris, Aug. 27.—There was a further development last night of the German tactics, observed recently, of making scattered thrusts along various parts of the front. Three times the Germans attacked the Vaux Chapitre wood, southeast of Verdun. They also delivered an assault in Apremont forest, in Lorraine. In each case, the war office announced today, they were repulsed. The statement follows:

"On the Somme front the night was comparatively calm. Persistent bad weather interfered with operations.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the Germans in the

(Continued on Page Two).

Official Declaration of Hostilities Made Through Offices of the Swiss Government.

IT COMES AS NO SURPRISE

The Two Countries Have Virtually Been at War Since May 23rd of Last Year.

CRISIS CAME LAST WEEK

Landing of Italians at Saloniki Brought Formal Rupture.

Rome, August 27 (6:00 P. M.,—Italy today declared war on Germany.

Berlin, August 27 (Via wireless)—The following official announcemen was made here today:

"The Italian government declared through the Swiss government that it considers itself from August 28 at war with Germany."

Paris, August 27.—A Havas dispatch from Rome gives a communication published by the Stefani Agency and addressed by the Italian government to the Swiss government. It requests the Swiss government to inform the German government that Italy considers herself at war with Germany from and after August 28.

STEADY DRIFT TOWARDS WAR FOR PAST SEVERAL MONTHS

Italy and Germany have been drifting steadily toward war. In fact, Italy's formal declaration amounts to little more than official recognition of a state of affairs which already existed. The declaration became inevitable when Italy recently sent troops to Saloniki to co-operate in the campaign of the Entente Allies on the Macedonian front, as Germany is directing the opposing forces and has troops on this battle line.

Italy's position in regard to Germany has been an anamolous one since Italy withdrew from the Triple Alliance May 23 of last year and declared war on Austria. Although by this act she arrayed herself against her former allies, Germany and Austria, she remained officially at peace with Germany until yesterday.

Before Italy took this step, Germany exerted every effort to induce her to remain neutral, sending to Rome as ambassador, Prince von Buelow, one of the ablest statesmen of Germany. The prince for some time averted war between Austria and Italy and when he saw a rupture was inevitable, took steps toward preservation of an official peace between Germany and Italy.

He negotiated a special agreement under which, in case of war between Austria and Italy, Germany and Italy pledged themselves to respect the properties and lives of their respective subjects in each other's domains. This meant for Germany a guarantee of many millions of dollars worth of properties in Italy and for Italy the safety of 30,000 Italian subjects in Germany.

According to unofficial reports from Europe Italy's allies were dissatisfied and at the Paris council of Entente Powers in February, last, asked the Italian representatives why their nation was not at war with Germany. Italy already had agreed not to conclude a separate peace, and at the Paris conference sanctioned the plan for a permanent high council of the Entente Powers for future conduct of the war. The increasing co-operation, co-operation among the Entente Allies and the necessity for bringing into service Italy's surplus of troops, which could not be employed on the other fronts without bringing on war with Germany, gradually brought Italy into such a position that it became evident a declaration of hostilities against Germany was only a matter of time.

The first overt act in this direction occurred shortly after the Paris conference, probably as a result of it. On February 29 Italy requisitioned 34 of the 37 German steamships interned in Italian ports, to help meet the pressing needs of the Allies for shipping facilities. Other indications of approaching war have been observed in recent weeks. A German court ruled that Italy and Germany were actually, though not formally, at war. It was reported unofficially that Germany had taken charge of the defense of Triest. A more definite indication was the severance last month of the last tie between the nations. The commercial agreement providing for mutual respect of the rights of each other's subjects was denounced. The final step was the sending of Italian troops to Saloniki.

Although officially at peace, Italy and Germany severed diplomatic relations last year. On the day after Italy's declaration of war against Austria, Prince von Buelow and his staff left Rome, and two days later the Italian ambassador at Berlin was withdrawn. That was why Italy adopted the unusual procedure of asking Switzerland

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IN THE REALM OF SPORTS

YANKEES ARE BEATEN BY THE INDIANS 5 TO 1

Cleveland Bunches Six of Eight Hits Off Russell.

Contest Was Bitterly Fought Pitchers' Battle Until Sixth Inning —No Other American League Games.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
At Cleveland 5, New York 1.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W	L	Pct.
Boston	70	49	.588
Detroit	67	56	.545
New York	65	56	.537
Chicago	66	56	.541
St. Louis	66	57	.537
Cleveland	66	57	.537
Washington	57	61	.483
Philadelphia	26	91	.222

Cleveland, Aug. 27.—Bunching six of their eight hits off Allen Russell in the sixth and seventh innings, Cleveland today defeated New York, 5 to 1. Until the sixth it was a bitterly fought pitchers' battle between Russell and Otis Lambeth.

Cleveland . . . . .000 004 10*—5 8 0
New York . . . . .000 00 0001—1 4 0

Lambeth and O'Neill; Love, Russell and Alexander.

MINOR LEAGUES.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
At New Orleans 3-2, Atlanta, 6-1.
At Memphis 0-3, Little Rock 3-5.
At Nashville 0-0, Chattanoga 2-5.
At Mobile 2, Birmingham 4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
At Columbus 3-0, Louisville 0-8.
At St. Paul 2-6, Kansas City 6-0.
At Indianapolis 2-3, Toledo 1-1.
At Minneapolis 12-6; Milwaukee 3-8.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
At Montreal-Providence, rain.
No others scheduled.

RAEFORD BEATS FAYETTEVILLE IN LAST GAME OF THE SEASON

Fayetteville, Aug. 27.—Raeford defeated the Fayetteville Kilties, 7 to 6, in the last game of the season here Saturday afternoon, after a eighth and and ninth inning rally had come within one run of tying the score. Raeford piled up an early lead in the third, when they scored four times on four singles, a base on balls and an error. The Braw Laddies started rallying in the eighth session, when Earnhardt reached second on Myers' error, and N. McNeill, Vassy and Cook singled in succession, netting 2 runs. Raeford came back in the ninth and added three runs to their lead. Poole walked, D. McKeithan was hit by a pitched ball, Myers singled, scoring Poole, and McKeithan and Myers score on Pickett's low throw to first. In the last half of the ninth, with five runs needed to tie, K. McNeill singled, Huske walked, Pickett doubled, scoring K. McNeill, McKeithan let Singleton's throw get past him at first, scoring Huske and Pickett, and Vassey hit ne of the longest doubles ever seen here this season. Cook ended the inning by fanning.

Norman McNeill of the locals made four hits in five time at bat, while Mike McKeithan, of Raeford, made three in five.

REDS OVERWHELMED BY THE SUPERBAS 13 TO 6

Slugging Match at Cincinnati is Captured by Brooklyn.

Carter, for the Cubs, Pitches in Fine Form, Defeating the Braves—St. Louis-Philadelphia Game Rained Out.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.
At St. Louis-Philadelphia, rain.
At Chicago, 5; Boston, 1.
At Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 13.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	70	43	.621
Boston	65	43	.602
Philadelphia	65	48	.575
New York	54	57	.486
Pittsburg	52	60	.460
St. Louis	54	65	.454
Chicago	53	66	.445
Cincinnati	45	76	.372

Cincinnati, August 27. — In a slugging match Brooklyn took the last game of the series from Cincinnati here today, 13 to 6. The local team used three pitchers and the leaders two. Knetzer and Appleton both gave a base on balls when the bases were filled, forcing runs acorss the plate.

Brooklyn . . . . .014 060 200—13 17 1
Cincinnati. . . . .200 130 000— 6 11 1

Appleton, Smith and Myers; Knetzer, Schults, Moseley and Clarke; Wingo.

Chicago, August 27. — Kirk Carter pitched in fine form today, while Chicago batted Barnes and Ragan opportunely and won the final game of the series from Boston, 5 to 1. The visitors were saved from a shut out when Kenetchy's double following Snodgrass' single, scored a run in the ninth inning.

Boston . . . . .000 000 001—1 5 1
Chicago . . . . .001 200 20x—5 4 0

Reulbach, Ragan, Barnes and Tragesser, Blackburn; Carter and Elliott.

GRAND CIRCUIT WILL OPEN TODAY IN POUGHKEEPSIE

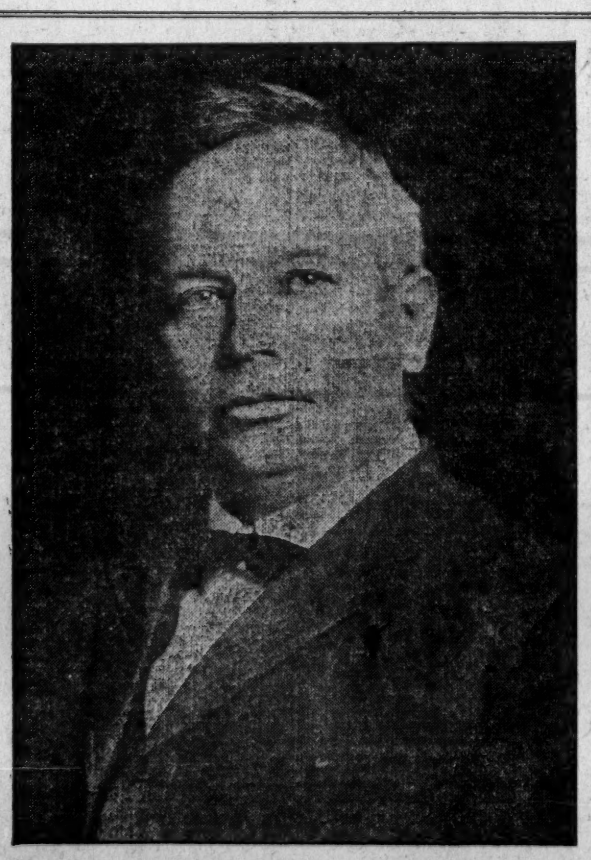
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Poughkeepsie's first Grand Circuit meeting in eight years will open tomorrow. The opening days programme will include an attempt by Directum L., 1:56 3-4, to beat the track pacing record. The Vassar stake for two year old trotters, has 27 entries, among them the fast fillies, The Real Lady, Emma Magowan and Ante Guy. Other event will be the Dutches 2:12 pacing with 15 entries and the 2:03 pace with five entries, Billy Dale, R. H. Brett, Peter Stevens, Hal Boy and Fay Richmond.

The Knickerbocker 3:08 trotting for a purse of $5,000 will be raced Wednesday. It will bring together again the trotting stars, Mabel Trask and St. Frisco. The Directum L. pace $3,000 with nine entries, including Napoleon Direct 1:59 3-4; Single G., 2:00; Peter Stevens, 2:02 1-4; and Hol Boy, 2:02 1-2, is on the programme for Thursday.

BULGARIANS APPROACHING MOUTH OF THE RIVER STRUMA

Berlin, (via London), Aug. 27.—Bulgarian forces advancing on the eastern bank of the Struma (in northeastern Greece) are approaching the mouth of the river, the war office announced today.

THRONGS HEARD HIS GREAT SPEECH AT ASHBORO.



Hon. Thomas W. Bickett, at Asheboro Saturday, formally opened his campaign as the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina. He spoke for two hours and was heard by one of the largest crowds ever assembled in Randolph county.

ROCKY POINT MAN GIVES STATEMENT FOR HIS FRIENDS

H. S. Harrell Wants it Known That After Twenty Years, Tanlac Has Him Well and Happy. Was in Hospitals and Paid Out $800 for Medicines, all of Which Failed.

Of the hundreds of recent purchasers of Tanlac at the Bellamy Drug Store was H. S. Harrell, prominent merchant of Rocky Point, R. F. D., and who is widely known in this city. "And I say in all sincerity that I found more relief from the one dollar I already have spent for Tanlac than from all the medicines and treatments I have taken in the past eight years, for which I have paid out about eight hundred dollars," explained Mr. Harrell, enthusiastically, to the Tanlac Man.

"It isn't necessary for one to go to my home to confirm this," the Rocky Point merchant continued, "for right here in Wilmington I am well known and those of my many friends in this city not already familiar with my wonderful gains on Tanlac will, I know, be glad when they learn I am at last free from prolonged sufferings.

"Why, for twenty years I suffered from indigestion. Year by year as I failed to gain relief, this malady grew more severe, and in the past eight years I was in an awful condition. I have been in three different hospitals and have heard my case pronounced 'gall stones of the liver,' then 'gastric ulcers of the stomach,' by different doctors. I suffered so much at times that I gritted my teeth so hard that I gradually wore them off, as if they had been filed. For the past five months, before taking Tanlac, I was unable to do any work.

"But after taking a friend's advice of 'Mr. Harrell, why don't you take Tanlac?' I find myself enjoying life again. Don't you know, that from the fourth dose of Tanlac I felt a change? Yes, sir. I do not worry any more, and feel so good that I want all my friends to know what a really wonderful medicine this Tanlac is. I do hope that my story will reach other sufferers, too, and help them as it has me," smiled Mr. Harrell, in conclusion, as he said Goodbye to the Tanlac representative, and disappeared with his package of Tanlac hugged tight under his left arm.

Genuine Tanlac is sold in Wilmington exclusively at the Bellamy Drug Store; Watson's Pharmacy, Southport; Acme Store Co., Acme; C. L. Halstead, Burgaw; A. N. Rhodes & Co., Rocky Point; G. W. Kirby, Supply; Bradham Drug Co., New Bern; W. L. Southall, Magnolia. Each town has its Tanlac dealer.—adv.

THE BATTING LEADERS.

Tris Speaker was the only one of the leading major league batsmen to play today, and he failed to hit safely in two trials. This brought his batting average down two points to .383, twenty-one points ahead of Ty Cobb, in second place. The standings:

American League

Player	AB	H	PC.
Speaker	431	165	.383
Cobb	420	152	.362
Jackson	472	165	.350

National League

Daubert	375	122	.325
Robertson	419	132	.315
Hornsby	413	130	.315
Wagner	334	106	.314

PLAY FOR NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS TITLE OPENS TODAY

New York, Aug. 27.—Play in the 36th annual national lawn tennis championship tournament will open at the Westside Club Forest Hills, L. I., tomorrow. The names of 128 of the country's leadings players were drawn for the tournament and it is expected virtually all will appear.

The feature of the opening day will be the doubles championship match in which William M. Johnston, and Clarence J. Griffin, titleholders, will play Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, challengers. All four are of the California contingent. Johnston and Griffin won the title from McLoughlin and Bundy last year. McLoughlin paired with Dawson this season and won the right to challenge by capturing the finals of the inter-sectional doubles.

BULGARS NEARING MOUTH OF STRUMA

(Continued From Page One).

night made three successive attacks on our positions in Vaux-Chapitre wood. Stopped each time by our fire, the enemy was obliged to return to his trenches, after suffering appreciable losses.

"In Lorraine several surprise attacks of the enemy on our small posts between Arracourt and Embermenil were repulsed easily. In Apremont forest there was lively fighting during the night. Our grenadiers engaged in combats of considerable violence with enemy patrols, which they dispersed. At about 10 o'clock the Germans made an attack on a front of about $800 yards against our trenches near Croix St. Jean. The enemy was caught by our curtain of fire and sustained complete defeat.

"On the remainder of the front nothing of importance occurred."

AMMUNITION DEPOTS BLOWN UP BY ALLIED AEROPLANES

London, Aug. 27.—A squadron of the Entente Allies' aeroplanes bombarded the neighborhood of Ghent Friday morning, according to the Echo Belge, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. The first bomb was dropped when there was a terrific explosion that lasted 15 seconds, shattering windows throughout the city. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of an ammunition depot. Soon a second explosioin, equally severe, was heard. The newspapers say it is reported there were many victims.

An ammunition depot at Meirebeke also was blown up and a Zeppelin was seriously damaged.

Berlin, Aug. 27, (via Wireless).—A semi-official announcement says that between February 21 and July 20 there were engaged in the Verdun sector 66 French divisions, nearly 800,000 men.

MAJOR LEAGUE TEAMS NOW ON HOME STRETCH

Have Slightly More Than Five Weeks of Playing Season.

Race Probably to be the Most Closely Contested for a Decade—No Team Has Yet Gained a Commanding Lead.

New York, Aug. 27.—With slightly more than five weeks of the playing season remaining the American and National League teams enter the 1916 home stretch in probably the most closely contested races of a decade. The pace is fast and no team has yet gained a commanding lead. Boston, leader in the American, almost doubled its advantage during the week, while Brooklyn, National League leader, fell back and ended the week only 10 points ahead of Boston.

In the American, Boston apparently has a lead which again may bring the championship. Five other teams, however, are ready to step ahead should the Red Sox falter.

At the end of play Friday, Detroit, St. Louis, New York, Chicago and Cleveland were bunched so closely that only four points separated the Tigers and the Indians, in second and sixth places, respectively. Only 12 points separated the two teams after Saturday's games.

Taking three games straight from Cleveland and one from Detroit, the Red Sox ran their string of victories up to five. They went down to defeats before the Tigers on Friday and Saturday. The Red Sox, although not hitting heavily, are making each smash count. They are fielding well and their pitchers appear in good form.

New York is making a gallant effort to regain the lead and up to Thursday had won eight out of nine games.

The Yankees met St. Louis Thursday and Friday and lost two out of three. They beat the Browns Saturday and moved into third place. The Yankees are hitting the ball hard and last week won several games by batting rallies. Baker is still out of the game.

Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago did not do as well as New York and Boston, but they still are in the race and are fighting hard for ever game.

Boston played the best ball in the National circuit, taking six straight. The Braves 45 points behind Brooklyn at the beginning of the week narrowed this to ten by the week-end.

The Superbas are not doing so well on their western trip, winning only three of seven games. Captain Daubert is still missing from the Brooklyn line-up and Outfielder Jimmy Johnston was put out by a broken nose Tuesday. Both Brooklyn and Boston play most of their remaining games at home.

Philadelphia has lost four out of five games to Pittsburg and went to third place. The champions are not out of the race, however, and may surprise Brooklyn and Boston. New York's grip on fourth place is loosening. The Giants scored only one run in their first four games of the week against St. Louis and Pittsburg.

Intersectional results for the week were:

National—East 12; West 14.
American—East 15; West 12.

Joe Bush, Philadelphia Americans, with a no-hit, no-run victory over Cleveland at Philadelphia Saturday, led the pitchers for the week. Coombs, Brooklyn, had a one-hit game, and Rudolph, Boston Nationals, and Ruth, Boston Americans, turned in three-hit victories.

WAR ON GERMANY IS DECLARED BY ITALY, TO COMMENCE TODAY

(Continued From Page One.)

to inform Germany of her declaration of war.

Italy's action probably will have little effect on the military situation in the immediate future, although as the war goes on it may have a more important bearing.

On the Austro-Italian front Italy finds active use of hardly more than half her army and in future can send available troops to any front. Having committed herself already to the Macedonian campaign, Italy's step is of no significance as respects that theatre of war. Germany hereafter will be free to take such part in the Austro-Italian war as may be decided on by the Teutonic Allies, either in the way of leadership or by utilizing her soldiers when needed in the rapid shifting of her soldiers when needed in the rapid shifting of troops from one front to another.

Three Men Hold Up Fayetteville Man

MR. J. A. LYNCH ROBBED OF $40 AND A PISTOL—THE MEN ARE ARRESTED — ONE WEARS SOLDIER'S UNIFORM.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Fayetteville, N. C., August 27.—J. A. Lynch, of Fayetteville, was robbed at noon today of about $40.00 at A. C. L. coal chute just outside city by three white men. The men he charged with the robbery were arrested by Deputy Monaghan and a posse. One held him up with a knife, another knocked him down, and beat him, while another went through his pockets, taking money and a pistol.

The men arrested and now in lockup are George Godwin, James Bowman, and McN. Blue. Blue wears the uniform of a United States soldier and says he belongs to Company F, of the Third Infantry, now at Camp Glenn. He is a native of Moore county.

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 27.—After an investigation, military authorities here announced tonight that reports received yesterday that Mexican bandits had crossed the Rio Grande at Ruidoso, near Presidio, Texas, and stolen horses belonging to American ranchmen, were without foundation.

U.S. MARINE Lays the Foundation

for the day's work—because it supplies the Cheerfulness and Energy to keep you happy and contented at your job. It makes the time pass pleasantly. Good tobacco is a man's best friend, and U.S. MARINE is the best Cut Plug made—ask the thousands of U.S. MARINE users.

U.S. MARINE
Cut Plug Tobacco

in pipe and chew is an all-day-long, year-'round, wholesome habit. Ageing pure Kentucky leaf naturally from 3 to 5 years give U.S. MARINE its mellowness and fragrance. Making it into *Cut Plug* insures that cool-smoking pipe enjoyment and tasty chewing satisfaction for which U.S. MARINE has always been famous.

Give U.S. MARINE a week's trial, and you'll keep it on the job 52 weeks a year. Sold everywhere in 5c packages.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

No. 666

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Take Some of Your Moving Picture Money for Awhile, and Put It Into the Easy Buying of a

COLUMBIA Grafonola

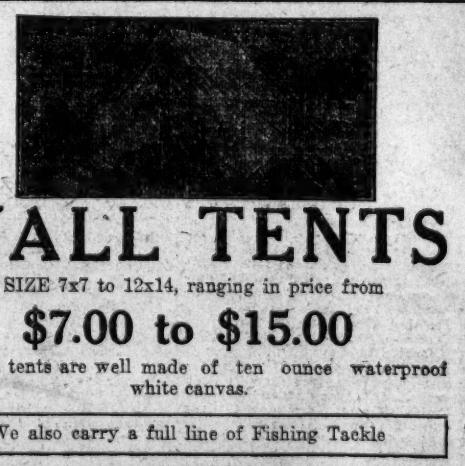
Begin This Week, and It Will be Paid for Before You Know It.

Green's Drug Store
Columbia Agents.
109 Market St.

Shelltex Shur-on
EYEGLASSES - SPECTACLES

Shell rims and bows of beauty and elegance, made to meet the mode.
Protect your lenses against breakage.
Like all Shur-ons, quality guaranteed.
EYES TESTED FREE.

Dr. Vineberg
MASONIC TEMPLE.



WALL TENTS

SIZE 7x7 to 12x14, ranging in price from

$7.00 to $15.00

These tents are well made of ten ounce waterproof white canvas.

We also carry a full line of Fishing Tackle

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.
PURCELL BUILDING

REDUCTION IN GASOLINE
IN GALVANIZED IRON BARRELS.
JOBBERS, 22 CTS. CONSUMERS, 23 CTS.
F. O. B. Wilmington.
We Paying Return Freight on Empty Barrels.
CAPE FEAR OIL CO.
DON'T FORGET TO ORDER CARBONLESS AUTOIL.

YOUR EARLY RECOVERY
MAY DEPEND ON THE MANNER IN WHICH YOUR
PRESCRIPTIONS
ARE PREPARED.
If You Are Not Trading With Us, See Payne, and Talk it Over With Him.
(THREE REGISTERED DRUGGISTS.)
The Payne Drug Company
FIFTH AND RED CROSS STREETS PHONE 520

QUALITY
Choice Cuts Western Meats
SELECT DRESSED POULTRY. ALL KINDS OF FRESH VEGETABLES. BEACH ORDERS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.
DAVIS & HINTZE
FRONT STREET MARKET
VARIETY

THEATRICAL

It is indeed a rare treat in store for Royal patrons today, in the presentation of that talented and well known Broadway star, H. B. Warner, in his initial appearance on the screen in the Triangle super-drama, "The Raiders," a five-act Thomas H. Ince production. In this his first appearance in pictures the great Broadway star more than lives up to the reputation he gained in "Alias Jimmy Valentine" and many other successes. If you really want to see a motion picture of the "best yet" variety, a picture that has all the necessary qualities of thrills, adventure and romance you will be delighted with this latest Triangle play. It tells how a young and ambitious clerk defeated the scheming financiers and won the hand of the daughter of his employer. It is the first opportunity to see H. B. Warner, the Broadway star, on the screen, "An Oily Scoundrel," being the exciting title, and starring that inimitable comedian Fred Mace, with a big bunch of Keystoners.

Story of Ghetto Life.

The famous stories of Ghetto life written by that eminent author, Bruno Lessing have achieved world-wide fame, published in such magazines as Cosmopolitan, and several have been made into great photoplays.

The latest achievement along this line is an elaborate filmization of "The Marriage Broker," one of the most famous stories, which has been made into a two-reel photoplay by Universal, starring Ben Wilson and Dorothy Phillips in the two leading roles.

Ben Wilson has accomplished a fine bit of characterization in his role in this photoplay. If there is one man in America who knows the Jewish mind and customs it is Bruno Lessing, and for years his stories of Ghetto life in New York have been eagerly bought by the magazines and read by sympathetic public.

The charm of Ghetto stories lies in the peculiar character of the Jewish people, for under sometimes crude and humorous exteriors lie hearts as good as gold and as big as the ocean. Under this good natured appearance often lies tragedy of the deepest and most sorrowful kind, and the handling of such a plot requires infinite delicacy. This is a photoplay that will make a strong impression upon everyone.

Pathe News, of course is full of interest. There are some of the biggest war scenes, in which the Teutons advance by long columns in the recent spectacular spurt on the great European battlefields.

There is another novelty today, a Powers production in which the roles are played by wonderful manikins. The title is "Ben, the Sailor."

"Dream Girl" at the Grand.

To many who are not acquainted with the previous stage career of that beautiful Paramount Star, Mae Murray, her dazzling performance in "The Dream Girl," at the Grand Theatre today will come a big surprise. For the beautiful star of Paramount photoplays does some of the most beautiful dancing in this superb five-act Paramount picture that has ever been visualized on the screen. And it may be explained that this bewitching star of the silent drama was for two seasons a member of the world-famous "Follies" company on Broadway, where she received her lessons in expert fancy dancing.

"The Dream Girl" is absolutely the most enjoyable, most elaborate and most enchanting film drama in which this star has yet appeared on the Paramount programme. Romance and adventure, the meeting of love life and high life, form the dominanct elements of this play. Mae Murray plays the role of a girl born in the slums, her young life surrounded by handicaps on every side. In spite of her birth and environments the girl has a love for everything beautiful and artistic. Just at the moment when fate seems to have dealt her a most unkind blow, she is brought in contact with better surroundings.

A notable supporting case includes Theodore Roberts, whose rendition of the father role, is the best thing he ever did on the screen, also James Neill, Earle Foxe, and Mary Mersch.

The Royal Wednesday.

When Roi Cooper Magrue's phenomenally clever drama, "Under Cover," filled the Cort Theatre in New York month after month, the production attracted the attention of the Famous Players' Film Company because of its unquestioned popular appeal. In all the mass of plays which are produced every season on Broadway this thrilling drama was conspicuous as a tremendous success, nor did it require very careful study on the port of the producers to discover the reason for its record-breaking popularity.

It was the swift action of the story, the never-ending suspensse, the mystery, the fascinating battle between a man and a woman who are in love but are forced to battle with each other by powers which they cannot resist, thrills which come in quick succession and the humor which pervades many scenes. Since all these elements are ideal for presentation on the screen, the Famous Players were quick to obtain the screen rights for "Under Cover," which is to be the Paramount picture at the Royal Wednesday with Hazel Dawn and Owen Moore in the stellar roles.

This is the first time that Miss Dawn and Mr. Moore have appeared on the screen together, though both have gained world-wide reputations for themselves by their work in former productions by the same concern.

FARMER A BIG BORROWER

Analysis for the Year of the Preferential Discount Rates.

Washington, Aug. 27.—In a statement tonight analyzing results of the Federal Reserve Board's action a year ago in establishing preferential discount rates on commodity paper, Comptroller Williams says that on June 30 last, National banks were lending $44,346,000 on cotton warehouse receipts and $79,749,000 on wheat, tobacco and other commodities. Of the total, New England banks were lending $13,000,000, those of the Eastern states $38,000,000, Southern states $37,000,000; Middle states $25,000,000; Western states $2,500,000, and Pacific states about $8,000,000. The result, the comptroller says, has been to give the farmer money at 6 per cent. instead of at from 10 to 15 per cent.

FIRST BALE AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Is Sold by R. C. Leggett to W. A. Vanstory, at 14¾ Cents.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Fayetteville, August 27. — The first bale of 1916 cotton brought 14¾ cents on the Fayetteville market yesterday. It was brought here by R. C. Leggett, of Seventy-First township, and was bought by W. A. Vanstory, a local buyer. The bale graded strict middling, weighed 554 pounds, and netted Mr. Leggett $81.77. It was ginned at the Southern Cotton Oil Company's local plant.

MAE MURRAY
Star of "The Dream Girl," Today's Paramount Feature at the Grand

NOTES ON THE HARBOR ISLAND CONCERT.

Prior to the first American tour of Miss Elena de Sayn and her study in Vienna with Professor Sevcik, she was for years a pupil of Hans Sitt at the Liepzig Conservatory, of which she is a graduate.

On April 3rd, 1915, Miss de Sayn appeared in concert at the famous Bechstein Hall in London with Grace Potter, prices for tickets ranging from 10s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. It was at this concert that she presented "Caprice Viennois" (Fritz Kreisler), which is on the programme for her Harbor Island concert tomorrow evening, with such talent as to call forth great praise from the London Times.

While a member of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, Miss Alice Eversman won national fame when, on twenty minutes telephone notice, she sang the title role of Verdi's masterpiece, "Aida," before a distinguished audience in the nation's capital, with such success that her achievement was cabled over the country by the Associated Press.

The Washington Post, departing from customary style of criticism, referred editorially to the feat of the young prima donna as "most remarkable" and as demonstrating the extraordinary preparedness of the artist.

It will be gratifying to patriotic Wilmingtonians to know that Miss de Sayn is the great-grandniece of the valiant Kosciusko, who fought so bravely under Washington in the American Revolution. She is a niece of the governor-general of Finland.

Modern music of all lands is included in the repertoire of Miss de Sayne, and it is noted from the programme for the Harbor Island concert that she will present "Russian Airs" (Wieniawski), "Caprice Viennois" (Fritz Kreisler) and "Legende" (Wieniawski). She specializes in the new Russian school, and the fifth number on the programme should be one of the most interesting to American audiences.

DEFENDS COMMISSIONERS AGAINST GRAND JURY CHARGES

Lenoir County Attorney Intimates Politics Played a Part.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Aug. 27.—In a statement to superior court here County Attorney G. V. Cowper defends the Lenoir county commissioners against charges made by the grand jury last week. The attorney intimates the injection of politics into the jury's deliberations, and declares that had the jury thought there was foundation for the charges it was its sworn duty to bring indictments, but of such action there was not even a hint in the report.

Referring to a suggestion of "improper expenditure of money," Attorney Cowper says that of the total amount of "about $40,000" alleged by the jury to have been spent since January, "which they treat as if expended on the roads," $12,000 to $12,000 went into a bridge over Neuse river here, while $15,000 was used to take up past indebtedness of the county. He broadly hints that the jury chose not to use records of money paid out "either actually exhibited to the jury or offered" to the members. "There is a record in the register of deeds' office of every cent used." As a matter of fact, he states, "the whole criticism was exactly the same contention as was made in the campaign before the recent primaries, in which the county administration was upheld."

"Most startling and remarkable," declares Mr. Cowper, "is the fact that the grand jury makes accusations and then proposes to name the whole commission for a probe—men well known, nearly all of them, to have expressed themselves as opposed to the board of commissioners." The board of commissioners, he says, urgently invites an investigation, but "something more than a political farce." He denies that a former convict guard several times under fire for alleged mistreatment of prisoners is still employed in connection with the camp discipline, but states that the man is retained for his "expert knolwdege in laying off roads." Commenting on an alleged discourteous reception tendered the jury at the convict camp, Cowper states that the commissioners desire the facts to be laid before them, the report failing to give any detail. According to a member of the board of commissioners, there was an exchange of sharp words between an official at the camp and a juryman, the latter, according to the commissioner, having invited the camp official to keep out of a conversation he was having with a negro convict.

SUITS AGAINST A. C. L.

Collapse of Coal Chute in South Richmond Starts Actions in Wilson

Wilson, N. C., Aug. 27.—J. R. Corbett, who was severely injured about a year ago in South Richmond by the collapse of some steps to a coal chute which he was repairing, has filed a suit in the Superior Court of Wilson county against the A. C. L. R. R. Co., for $30,000. Mr. Cobett lost one of his legs and received other permanent injuries.

E. B. Capps, administrator, of I. M. Williamson, who was killed in the same catastrophe, has entered suit for $25,000. Both suits are brought under the Federal employers' liability act, as the deceased and Mr. Corbett were engaged in work which contributed to interstate commerce engaged in by the defendant company.

O. P. Dickinson represent sthe plaintiffs, assisted by Messrs. Manning and Kitchin, of Raleigh.

FUNERAL OF MISS WEST

Fayetteville Young Lady Dies From Stroke of Paralysis.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 27.—The funeral of Miss Emma West, who died from a stroke of paralysis at the home of her aunt, Mrs. H. B. Downing, on Cool Spring street yesterday, was held from the Cedar Creek Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock. Miss West suffered the stroke while at supper Friday night. She had many friends who were shocked by her sudden death. She leaves a mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur West, and a brother, Wesley West, of Cedar Creek township. She was a member of the Second Baptist church of this city.

Atlanta, Aug. 27.—Local sport writers are claiming a world's fielding record for Steve Yerkes, second baseman of the Atlanta club of the Southern Association and former Red Sox and Federal League player, who has gone 22 consecutive games without an error. During the games Yerkes is reputed to have accepted 111 chances.

HOW CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES HELPED IN CHINA

Letter From Rev. Lacy I. Moffett, Explaining How He and Dr. Worth Formerly of Wilmington, Were Able to Save Kiangyin During Recent Chinese Rebellion—People Were Very Grateful.

How Christian missionaries in China were able to be of great service in China during the recent rebellion is strikingly shown in a letter received here some time ago from Rev. Lacy I. Moffett, one of the missionaries at Kiangyin, China, supported by the First Presbyterian church ,of Wilmington, who gives a very interesting account of how he and Dr. Worth, formerly of this city, were able to act in the capacity of mediators between the opposing armies and also how the missionary quarters in Kiangyin were the center for the refugees during the time the city was being stormed.

The motor boat, "Wilmington," which Mr. Moffett mentions as having been of great assistance, was donated to the missionary compound by Dr. James Sprunt, of Wilmington.

Kiangyin is a walled city of about 50,00 inhabitants lying on the south bank of the Yangtse river one hundred miles from its mouth. The river at this point suddenly narrows to one mile in width, and the hills on the south bank rising about two hundred feet abruptly from the water are the site of the Kiangyin forts. These extend for two miles along the river, and are probably the strongest fortifications in China, mounting a number of six, eight and twelve inch guns. The city lies under these guns and only about one mile distant. The possession of this fortress determines the possession of the Yangtse river.

The letter from Mr. Moffett, which was written in April, giving an extended account of the rebellion in that section, is as follows:

Kiangyin, April 28, 1916.

My Dear Friends:

I am sure you will be interested to have an account of the strenuous days we have been passing through recently at Kiangyin. Secession has been the order of the day in China for some months. One after another of the southern provinces has declared its independence of the central government, until the whole country is in a state of unrest. This, of course, you have seen in the papers. The province south of us, Chekiang, went out two weeks ago, and while our province, Kiangsu, was still wavering in the balance, the garrison at the Kiangyin forts took the lead and raised the white flag, which in China has come to be associated with the republicanism. The commandant of the forts expressed his willingness to acquiesce in a secession of the whole province, but was unwilling to take the lead. He, together with about 500 of the soldiers who stood with him, was allowed to leave the forts on Sunday, April 16th, and the following day the remainder of the garrison of about 1,300 men elected a new commandant, and declared themselves independent. They levied on the city of Kiangyin a tax of $25,000 for their support, enforcing their demand by firing one of the twelve-inch guns in the direction of the city. Two days later all connection was cut off from the outside, except by the Yangtse river steamers. The telegraph line and the steam launches which connect with the railroad were seized by the troops for military purposes. Thanks to the motor launch "Wilmington," we were independent of them.

All was fairly quiet for a week. The Peking government has adopted a pacific policy toward most of the movements to secede so long as the seceders themselves have not been aggressive. Soon, however, a party of revolutionists, including one Japanese, arrived from Shanghai, and began to stir up trouble. Early Sunday morning, April 23rd, we learned that over a thousand soldiers had left Kiangyin for the city of Wusih, 30 miles to the south on the railroad. A delegation of the leading citizens of Kiangyin came out Sunday morning to ask us to take them in the motor launch to the camp of General Siao, the independent leader, to see if hostilities could be avoided. We started a little before noon, but failed to overtake General Siao before he left the line of the canal and turned east overland.

Our delegation consisted of two representatives of the Kiangyin chamber of commerce, two members of the government school faculty, a gentleman from a prominent family and Dr. Worth and myself. Missing General Siao, we ran round the west flank of his force, and reached Wusih. He readily agreed not to attack as long as the independents remained within Kiangyin county, and to delay action as far as possible in order to allow time for terms of peace to be arranged. All felt that nothing good could come of a fight, as the Kiangyin rebellion had degenerated into little more than a mutiny, and the soldiers were beginning to rob the people in order to maintain themselves. Men on both sides were equally opposed to the establishment of a monarchy by President Yuan, and nothing but the selfish aims of the revolutionist leaders could be furthered by fighting. We then started out again to find General Siao, but before we could reach him, a battle had begun, so we returned to Kiangyin.

The independents were badly whipped, and the following day fell back to Kiangyin. About noon we heard that the government forces were following up their advantage to make an attack. The Kiangyin people were panic stricken at this news, as the city lay in the direct line of approach, and would inevitably suffer tremendously. Officials and people were terrified, but no one dared make a move. So Dr. Worth and I, this time alone, started out in the motor boat to see what could be done. Fortunately Dr. Worth had had orders from the National Red Cross authorities to look after any wounded. We we hoisted the Red Cross flag, and passed through both lines looking for wounded men. Our search was a real one, though we found none. We did learn that there were no troops advancing from the south, but the former commandant of the Kiangyin forts, General Fong, was preparing to attack from the west. After some difficulty we found General Fong's camp and arranged for a truce until noon next day, when he would meet a party of the independents at a point four miles west of the forts to discuss terms of surrender. Returning to Kiangyin we found General Siao, who acknowledged that he was beaten and ready to surrender, but feared his men would not agree. The morning was spent in discussion with the independents, and at noon Mr. Tsoh, one of the ablest citizens of Kiangyin, Dr. Worth and I went out to meet General Fong. Mr. Tsoh was to make all the arrangements as to terms. Dr. Worth and I were simply his chaperones and guarantors of his safety. Most liberal terms were secured, including a money redemption to be paid to every man who surrendered his gun, full amnesty to all, and re-enlistment to any man or officer who wish to do so.

Returning, we were met by the city magistrate, the chief of police, and General Siao with his staff, who escorted us to the forts. He called a gathering of his officers and men. Just as we were seated for discussion in rushed the Japanese agitator begging us to protect him, and help him escape to Shanghai. This of course we could not do, and he was finally taken out by a minor officer whom he seemed to trust. Later we learned that he did escape. Dr. Worth first explained our presence merely as advocates of peace, and then Mr. Tsoh stated the terms offered by General Fong. General Siao made a frank statement of the hopeless situation of the independents, and expressed his willingness to surrender, if his men agreed. Much discussion followed, in which we were particularly impressed with the forcefulness of the artillery commander, Captain Moong.

When he finally consented to the surrender, the magistrate asked what assurance we had that he would do so, and not treacherously turn the guns on General Fong when he approached to take over the forts, straightening himself up he replied briefly "I, myself, am here."

All agreed by a show of hands to the terms, and a courier was sent to General Fong announcing that his terms were accepted.

Meantime the mission compound was a strange sight. For a week the best people of the city had been gradually sending their wives and children to the hospital, at first with some disease as an excuse, but finally dropping all pretence and openly saying they were safer with the Christians than anywhere else. Most of the boys from the James Sprunt Academy returned to their homes and that was filled with refugees. The Girls' School continued classes straight through, but every available space was filled. We had become the protectors, instead of the protected, because our faith in God kept us from panic when their sources of strength all failed.

After we left the forts Tuesday night, the revolutionary agitators, who were not invited to the conference which agreed to the surrender, stirred up the worst element among the soldiers to repudiate their agreement, and drive out of the forts the officers who had assented to surrender, binding Captain Moong and making him prisoner. News of this was sent at once to General Fong, and all our efforts for peace failed.

Next morning the mutineers on the forts demanded $50,000 from the city, with threats of firing upon them from the forts if it was not paid at once. Half the population of the city had fled, he stores were practically all closed, and business at a standstill, so it would have been impossible to produce the money if the citizens had been willing. Privately we learned that neither threats nor entreaty could induce the artillerymen to fire on the city, but that was all that saved it. At noon General Fong's troops advanced to the attack. Many of the soldiers from the forts, true to their word, had slipped away and surrendered during the morning, but some five or six hundred were left.

At the point of their rifles the mutineers forced the artillerymen to man the forts' guns, and during the battle which raged all afternoon, ten shots were fired from the large guns, no one of which,it is said, took effect. The gunners purposely aimed over the heads of the troops. This came near working disaster to the Girls' School General Fong attacked from the west along the Yangtse, keeping the city out of the line of fire, but he sent a small body of men around the city and along the east wall to cut off retreat to the south in case the soldiers escaping from the forts should go in that direction. Two shells were fired over the heads of these men, one of which burst at the foot of the city wall just across from the Girls' School dormitory; the other passed harmlessly overhead.

By 6 p. m. the whole of the forts were in General Fong's hands. He had taken the position by assault with a force of less than a thousand men, losing about forty killed outright, and one seriously wounded, who died later in our hospital.

The artillerymen surrendered at once. Two boatloads of the mutineers attempted to escape across the Yangtse river in junks, but one was sunk by a shot from a Chinese cruiser cooperating with General Fong, and the other was so overloaded that it capsized, drowning its occupants. A small band of fifty or sixty men escaped overland to the east, robbing and shooting the country people as they went. Dr. Crawford and I went out in the "Wilmington" and found a number on the day following, who had been injured by them. When asked about the wounded left on the forts by the mutineers, a soldier replied that they had been driven "private burial" along with the dead in the Yangtse river, which runs just at the base of the forts.

All is quiet today, the people are returning to their homes, and business is being resumed. It has been a distressing time to the people about us, but God has given us an exceptional opportunity for reaching their hearts. We failed in our effort to secure a peaceable settlement or the trouble, but accomplished a more important thing in convincing the people of our readiness to do all in our power to help them in distress.

People of all classes came to us. The wealthiest men in the city put their wives and children in our care, and when the fighting actually began the East Gate chapel was crowded with people who had a vague idea that they were safer there than anywhere else. They were a mixed crowd, even for China, gentlemen in their silk gowns, and well-to-do mothers with their children in their arms, not scorning to take refuge beside the poorest Coolies in the Christian chapel. In the women's hospital forty cots slept eighty for several nights.

Injured people of all sorts were cared for, a trash gatherer wounded by the shell which exploded back of the Girls' School came to have his cut dressed; a spy caught, condemned, executed and left for dead, crawled for more than a mile to my front gate begging for mercy. He was shot clear through, but careful dressing in the hospital has put him well on the road to recovery and he proves to be the son of an earnest enquirer at Yangchow, 80 miles away. Soldiers from both sides, and citizens with every kind of gunshot wounds, have been cared for.

A prominent gentleman from the city called today to represent the gentry in presenting their formal thanks, not simply for what we did but for the spirit of willingness to share in their trouble. He said, "We people of Kiangyin have awakened from a dream. We knew you missionaries were here to do good, but now we see your Christianity makes you as brothers to us in trouble."

Let me add that but for the motor launch the service we were able to render would have been impossible. The steam launches were all commandeered by the soldiers, and the delegation from the board of trade frankly admitted that unless we had accompanied them they would not have dared cross the lines in any other boat. This is already a long letter, so I will not add more.

Sincerely yours,
LACY I. MOFFETT.

AUTOMOBILE HITS YOUTH

John Cowell, of Fayetteville, is Painfully Injured.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Fayetteville ,Aug. 27.—The second automobile accident in twenty-four hours occurred here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when David Breece, driving a car, ran into John Cowell, a youth riding a bicycle, the boy being thrown through the windshield of the car by the force of the collision. The youth was carried to the Cumberland General hospital, where it was declared that his injuries were not serious, though he was painfully cut, and that he would be fixed up and sent home in a short time. The collision occurred at the corner of Old and Burgess streets.

A Mother's Wish

is that she may go through the trying ordeal of motherhood with as little pain as possible—this can be a reality when "Mother's Friend" has been used regularly preceding confinement. Get "Mother's Friend" at your druggist.

A Book on Motherhood Mailed Free to Expectant Mothers

The Bradfield Regulator Co., 201 Lamar Bldg. Atlanta Ga.

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FREE MOTION PICTURES

TONIGHT 8:15

"The Test of Chivalry"

Three-Reel Selig Drama—An Enthralling Feature, Starring Guy Oliver and Fritzi Brunette.

"Life Savers"

Rousing Vim Comedy.

NOTE: In order to afford everyone an opportunity of attending the concert (with pictures) at the opening of the Auditorium Tuesday night, there will be no pictures and no dancing at Lumina Tuesday evening.

DANCING AND PICTURES WEDNESDAY EVENING.

BIJOU

Ben Wilson

In a Marvelous Filmisation of the Wonderful Story of Ghetto Life

'The Marriage Broker'

By Bruno Lessing.

Pathe News

Wonderful War Scenes From the Great European Battlefields.

"Ben the Sailor"

A Wonderful Film in Which the Parts Are Enacted by Manaikins. Truly a Remarkable Novelty.

Read Star Business Locals.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC. Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year; $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may rest assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected, unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916.

A contemporary says politics either is or are pie.

Inasmuch as the Slavs are in Mush, it is to be inferred that the Turks are in the soup.

Let's build up Wilmington from the inside and the outside. Let's agree upon the things that will do it and go to work and do them.

An old fashioned gentleman declares that these are degenerate days compared with the juleptiousness of the halcyon days of old when a mixer enjoyed the reputation of being an artist.

The most prodigally liberal lady in the land is the Philadelphia woman whose husband complained to a court that she gave him a piece of her mind three times every day and all the time on Sunday.

It is as little as North Carolinians can do to save the State by voting against the very possibility of the political blight with which North Carolina has suffered every time the Republican party was given a chance.

Doc Cook says if somebody will furnish him with $100,000, he will start at once for the North Pole. So far as we are concerned, we would start for it for $50,000. Money could be saved by letting us start for the pole right now.

A doctor says it is all nonsense to keep liquor on hand for snake bite, since only six men in nearly 100,000 are ever bitten by reptiles. Yes, but how many of those 100,000 fellows are liable to suffer some kind of "misry" when no doctor could be had?

Those who monopolize the output of the distribution of a commodity don't have to have a protective tariff. We haven't noticed any Republican papers illustrating the beauties of a high tariff by advocating a duty to build up the paper manufacturing industry.

Congressman Gus Gardner is always talking about "inefficient Democratic management" of the Navy, contrasted with his claim of Republican efficiency. Our recollection from away back is that the Republican efficiency that Gardner prates about was the fishiest efficiency that was ever observed.

It is estimated by those who have made a survey of the situation in Anson county, North Carolina, that the cotton crop in that county is short 50 per cent. Now watch Republican papers and campaigners cite this as an explanation of 15 cent prices, to prove that the Democratic government has nothing to do with it. Maybe not, but in the fall of 1914, when cotton wouldn't bring half the present price, on account of the large crop and the closing up of the European markets by the war, they said it was due solely to the Democratic administration.

Republicans complain about high taxes in North Carolina, but North Carolina's tax rate is lower than that in all the 47 other states. Our Republicans would make a great mistake if they would emigrate to some other state under the impression that they wouldn't have to pay high taxes. Furthermore, they would fall dead in other states where property is assessed at a much higher valuation than in North Carolina. We were once mistaken for a citizen in a certain other state and had to prove an alibi by showing that we were from North Carolina to get out of paying a poll tax of $6 for street paving alone. We found out that this was simply a starter, so we hastened back to the good Old North State where we are not penalized for making streets in front of property that belongs to people who ought to pay for their own streets. Why, if a North Carolina Republican were held up in some other state for taxes, he would make a noise like somebody was murdering him for nothing. Tut! Tut! Let it all pass, boys.

NO HIGH TARIFF NEEDED IN OUR BUSINESS

In view of the fact that this country does not need a protective tariff for prosperity at this time, it cannot possibly be a campaign issue, although Judge Hughes is telling the people that what they want is another Republican protective tariff. What for? The protected interests want it, of course, because they pile up wealth out of it, but the people have no reason to want it, for the riches guaranteed to the interests are wrung out of the masses. The masses ought not to be crazy about wanting to be taxed to further enrich the millionaire and billionaire class of this country. That class wants it, as a matter of course, because it means more millions for them. That is the reason this class despises a Democratic administration.

Everything is high enough in price now, without making commodities higher by a high tariff. We need a tariff that will provide plenty of revenue for the government, but a prohibitive tariff would not provide a cent of revenue while a high tariff would further reduce the customs receipts and make more direct taxes necessary. Therefore, there is no reason why protectionists should be sent to Congress, since it is not in the interest of consumers to do so, for they would be voting useless money out of their own pockets for the benefit of the already prosperous beneficiaries of protection. They need it so they can declare big dividends or "cut melons" as they call it, but they never did cut a melon that was not provided by the masses who were either taxed or exploited for their benefit.

Certainly the people do not need a high tariff, for the very good reason that they already are sufficiently burdened with high prices of all kinds. Manufacturers, of course, want all they can get, but it is not necessary at all to burden the people so they can cut melons. A reasonable profit is all they can expect so long as the people can hardly make both ends meet without having their expenses increased by a tariff, the which does not protect them but which provides government aid by statute for their enrichment at the expense of those who pay the freight. Let the people cut the melons a while, and then talk your tariff at them.

Speaking for one, we don't want to pay a cent of the kind of protective tariff taxes that are added to the cost of protection and paid by all people in the increased cost of the commodities which they have to buy from necessity. As matters now stand, a Republican tariff is one of the most needless things that an already burdened people should want. There is no present prospect that so-called American industries have any need for protection to prevent foreign competition at this time, for the war in Europe and the reduced importation of foreign manufactures prevents competition from that source. If they should ever need protection it will be a long time after the war—certainly not now.

The people know whenever the tariff begins to pinch and burden them, for in every instance that a Republican Congress levies an unreasonable and outrageous special privilege tax on the people, they elect a Democratic Congress as proof of their resentment. Insamuch as a Republican Congress invariably does that, the people may as well keep the Democrats in power till they can adjust it in accordance with the revenue demands of the government and in the interest of the people, without at all prejudicing the interest of a single legitimate American industry.

A Democratic Congress can be depended upon to do that, while a Republican Congress can be depended upon to enact a tariff law solely for the benefit of special interests and ruinous to the people. Republicans have a mortal dread lest, a Democratic tariff should in some way do injustice to the industries of the country, but they are neither alarmed nor worried about injustice done to the masses when they are overburdened for the benefit of American industries—which really are Wall Street's industries, since they manipulate all the stocks and bonds and it is there that "melons" are cut and huge dividends funds are distributed.

Oh, yes, the special interests and privilege classes want a high tariff in their business but the people don't want the kind of tariff which is pie for the melon cutters and which the Republican party always enacts in their interest, regardless of the masses at whose expense the melonites are enriched. When we hear the average citizen declaring that he wants American industries protected we know that he doesn't know that Wall Street wants a protective tariff for itself. Finally, no protective tariff is needed to insure prosperity for the country has prosperity without having to depend upon it. It isn't at all needed. Therefore, we don't want it. We want a Democratic tariff in the interest of the government and the people.

According to the logic of Republican argument, when cotton is 15 cents the Washington administration doesn't have a thing to do with it, provided it is a Democratic administration, but has all to do with it if it is a Republican administration. On the other hand, when cotton gets down to half of 15 cents or less, nobody has anything to do with it but the Washington government, provided it is under control of the Democrats, but if the Republicans are in power the low price is due entirely to other causes than something connected with the presidency or Congress.

COMPETITION FOR OUR LABOR

Wilmington is up against a proposition which should make us put on our thinking caps right now. In the local department of The Star last Saturday appeared these paragraphs of a short story about the arrest of a labor agent who was indicted for carrying off some of the labor asset of Wilmington:

"Just as he was in the act of carrying off 50 or 75 negroes from Wilmington and vicinity, whom it is alleged he had engaged for work with a railway company at Philadelphia, Mr. William Perkins was placed under arrest by Chief of Police Williams at the Union station about 6 o'clock last night on the charge of violating the recently enacted city ordinance which requires an agent who is engaged in hiring people here for work out of the State to pay a license fee of $100 a day.

"Wilmington factory men have been much exercised of late over the operations of agents from the North, who have been hiring men in this vicinity for work in the North, and City Council at a recent meeting took steps to prevent a depletion of the local supply of labor by passing the ordinance referred to above."

Well, Mr. Perkins employed counsel and gave bond for his appearance here for a hearing on the 5th of September. The arrest of Mr. Perkins stopped him only a little while. It never stopped the outflow of husky Wilmington laborers, for the labor agent left on the evening with certain physical values that he will transfer to Pennsylvania. Mr. Perkins will come back for trial and his lawyer will do the rest, with a result that we shall not attempt to forecast. If the labor is under contract and violation of the contract of the workingmen has been procured contrary to law, it is immaterial to say much regarding that feature of the matter.

Sections in both North Carolina and South Carolina have been agitated for a couple of months about the departure of laborers to the number perhaps of a thousand or more. Within itself it is evidence of the fact that we are now in competition with employing and producing centers in the North. They may be busier than we are and pay more wages than we pay, but if the labor induced to go away is not under contract with us, what can we do about it? If we don't build factories and start enterprises ourselves we cannot expect to retain our labor asset.

Every able-bodied man and producer is a certain value to a community and to the State. We now have reason to appreciate a fact which The Star heretofore has emphasized. It is a serious loss to the economic system of the State when we suffer a loss of labor, while we are endeavoring to induce more labor and homeseekers to come to the South.

The value of a man, black or white, is real, and it behooves us to use every producer as an asset. We can do it only by engaging in the various industries that will employ our own labor as well as create here the inducements for more people to come into our midst and perform a valuable part in developing our resources and realizing upon our opportunities. We had better get busy. We can't accomplish much by heading off emigration. We can do more by inducing immigration instead. The outflow of assets is distressing, whereas an inflow of assets is what we sorely need.

SETTLERS ARE NEEDED

The North Carolina Corporation Commission has very reasonably granted the Norfolk Southern Railroad permission to increase its freight rates 10 per cent. over the prevailing rate. The freight rate act of the General Assembly enacted in 1913 wisely provided for such conditions as this railroad has to meet, so that in granting the increase the interests of the railroad and its stockholders are conserved and protected by our Democratic State government.

Mr. E. D. Kyle, general manager of the Norfolk Southern, presented the railroad's case and asked that his road be relieved of the requirements of the freight rate act on account of the fact that for lack of density of traffic on the line, the freight earnings of the Norfolk Southern are considerably less per mile of road, operated within the State of North Carolina, than those of the larger lines. Even the increase in freight rates will still leave that road's earnings below those of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Railway, for instance.

This shows that settlers and community development are needed along the Norfolk Southern. It largely runs through Eastern North Carolina counties in which the population is sparse. We dont' know what the density of population along that line is, but in whole counties in this portion of the State the population is only 20 per square mile of territory. The fewer the people the less passenger and freight traffic there can be for a railroad. Eastern North Carolina is rich in resources, but one of its vital needs is increased population for development and support for its transportation lines.

A million people can find homes and opportunities in this veritable garden spot of North Carolina, and getting settlers is the one absolute necessity for substantial development in our sparsely populated counties. There is a great work to be done in this particular and the railroads and the people should co-operate persistently in a determined way to get more people. Both the country and railways will become more prosperous once the population and the consequent volume of production is increased.

DISCOURAGED OVER THE COTTON CROP

The discouragement of the farmers about the condition of the cotton crop in certain sections, if not in practically all the cotton growing area of the Carolinas, ought to be somewhat relieved by the fact that during the week-end in the interior markets cotton sold at 15 cents a pound. Of course, it is lamentable that crop damage has ruined the fine prospects that some of our farmers had for prices, but if they have raised two-thirds of a crop it will bring more money than would a full crop at last year's fairly satisfactory prices.

If, however, the farmers have raised something else besides cotton they will not seriously feel the effects of their short cotton crop. It is hardly believable, however, after all that has been said about the folly of depending upon one crop, that any large number of farmers have staked everything on cotton alone. Anyhow, it is not too late to plant fall and winter crops on such cotton lands as had to be abandoned. Any loss on expected cotton income can be easily made up by emergency crops that farmers who are on the job can determine for themselves.

If, again, some farmers have lost out on account of their poor cotton crop, it once more emphasizes the fact that raising something of everything on the farm beats any one crop that was ever grown in the South year in and year out.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mail matter posted in New York in 1886 for a resident of North Carolina has just reached him in West Virginia. The British mail censorship does not hold the record for delays.—New York World.

The early events of the political campaign in North Carolina are such as to show that the Democracy is in fine fettle for the 1916 fight, that the people are ready to come out and hear the speeches being made, and that the men who are speaking for the Democracy are measuring up to the high opportunities given them to speak for the party of good government. The Democratic nominee for Governor, Thos W. Bickett, in his speeches at Graham and Danbury, has set a pace that is notable, and the same can be said of Cameron Morrison, of Charlotte, elector-at-large, whose addresses at Laurinburg and Rockingham, and at the big demonstration yesterday at Raeford in Hoke county, are such as to arouse enthusiasm and to deal knockout blows to the opposition. And the others in the field are doing their full share in the good work being done for the Democracy.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Some weeks ago the Manufacturers' Record published a letter from the Wilmington Iron Works, of Wilmington, N. C., giving information about heavy contracts for castings they had secured in New York. A few days ago the Culpeper Machine Co., of Culpeper, Va., reported that the manager had returned from a trip to the East, where he had secured two large contracts, one in New Jersey and one in New York, for heavy castings. We are also advised that the Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing Co., of Birmingham, builders of Corliss engines, mining hoists and other machinery, is now turning out a large volume of heavy castings for Pittsburgh, Easton, Pa., and New York manufacturers. Discussing these statements, a New York business man made the point that the shops of New York and New Jersey, and the East generally, are so overburdened that he felt sure that no well-equipped foundry or machine shop in the South which could handle large or small business, especially large, would fail in getting a good foothold in the East if it went after this business intelligently and aggressively. Here is a great opportunity for foundries and machine shops in the South to broaden their field and to get the benefit of the present overcrowded condition of the shops of the East and the West. There is no reason why the machine shops of the South and Southwest should not go after this business just as vigorously as the pig-iron makers of the South drive for business in other sections, or as the cotton mill people or the lumber people look to other regions for the bulk of their trade. Out of present conditions it should be possible by this kind of work for the machine shops and foundries of the South to lay the foundation for great expansion, as similar interests in the East and the West have been able to do during the last two years by reason of their crowded order books due to war conditions. Now that these Eastern and Western shops are so busy, many of them unable to take additional orders, Southern shops should utilize the situation. This cannot be done by sitting down at home and writing a few letters, nor by waiting for the business to come to them. It can only be done by the most vigorous personal work, and in connection therewith these shops should broadly advertise their ability to handle orders, and thus get the East and West acquainted with their facilities and their readiness to take orders. Advertising of this kind through the Manufacturers' Record would help these concerns to make acquaintanceship in the East and West, and would make known to the country the South's ability to handle this kind of business. But dependence should not be placed wholly upon advertising, for in a campaign of this kind aggressive personal work is necessary. What the Wilmington Iron Works, the Culpeper Machine Co., and the Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing Co. have been able to do in securing Eastern orders many other concerns in the South should be able to do. —Manufacturers Record.

MRS. M'ADOO HAS FEVER

She Was Reported Last Night as Resting Comfortably.

Springlake, N. J., Aug. 27.—The condition of Mrs. William G. McAdoo, daughter of President Wilson, who is suffering from a mild attack of typhoid fever at her sommer home here, indicates no complications and she is resting comfortably, it was announced tonight.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

by John B. Huber, A.M., M.D.

The poverty of Lararus makes itself felt in the house of Dives.

The Sacred Disease.

AMONG the ancient Greeks epilepsy was known as the Morbus Herculeus, the Disease of Hercules, because that welterweight of antiquity was mythed to have suffered thus. Among the Romans and in the Middle Ages epilepsy was known as the morbus sacer, or divinus or demoniacus, by reason of what appeared to be its mysterious character, and its weird and outer manifestations. During the fits or seizures either deities were supposed to be communing with the entranced, or devils were believed to be tormenting the sufferers. Julius Caesar and many another great man before and since his time, up to the present day, have been epileptic. There certainly is much in the Koran, by which so many millions of Mohammedans today shape their earthly conduct and on which they base their hopes of immortality, much that is no more than the Prophet's mumblings during his frothings at the mouth, much which he alleged to be communings with Allah during those fits, although no epileptic in reality ever remembers anything which ever happened during his sufferings. How many of the moral shortcomings of the poet Byron were due to his epileptic crises rather than to any innate depravity! Napoleon is storied to have been in a lethargy at Waterloo. Was this an epileptic trance by which the momentous decision fell to Wellington?

There are many factors, one or another of which pertain to the epileptic state, as it exists in the individual sufferer; there are such considerations as heredity, syphilis, consanguinity, alcohol, gout, rheumatism, phthisis, insanity, neurasthenia, hysteria, the body's diseased reflexes, kidney and intestinal trouble, head injuries, lead, tobacco and other poisons—which tend to conduce congested brain tissue, from which epileptic seizures oftentimes result. And yet all those things occur in people who are not epileptic. And so those considerations do not give the complete explanation of epilepsy which doctors since Hercules and since Julius Caesar have been vainly seeking. What now, if explanation should lie in the existence of a germ! What if the fate of empires and of civilizations should in the past have been contingent on the presence and the activity in the brain of a Napoleon or a Caesar, of a vegetable parasite, invisible, were it a thousand times its size, to the naked eye? Tomorrow we will discuss such a germ, such a parasite.

DISINFECTION BY LIGHT AND DRYING.

Answer to H. N.: Light is destructive to germ life; bright sunlight kills many kinds of disease germs in a few minutes. It is good therefore to expose bedclothes and rugs frequently to the sun; to throw up the shades and allow the sunlight to enter the house. In rooms occupied by tuberculosis, pneumonia, diphtheria or grippe patients, it is especially salutary to let in the light. Drying checks the growth of all germs; most germs die when thoroughly dried. Damp houses keep alive the germs in them; consumption, pneumonia and other diseases are more likely to develop in sunless, damp and dark houses and workshops. Dirt and dust, mingled with sweat and oil from the skin, on doorknobs, banisters and furniture, protect germs from light and so keep them alive.

BUNION.

H. L. C. writes: What can be done for a bunion joint? At times it is very painful.

Answer: Most bunions result from constant pressure of ill-fitting shoes. Wear shoes with a straight inside border and rounded toes. Apply compound tincture of benzoin on lint at bedtime. Warmth and elevation of the foot will also relieve the inflammation. In advanced life warmth (obtained by cotton wool applications), avoiding exposure and the raised position are of much importance. If there is suppuration (pus or matter) don't try to be your own doctor; there is danger of erysipelas and blood poisoning.

John B. Huber

This column is devoted to disease prevention; to physical and mental hygiene; to domestic, industrial and public sanitation; to the promotion of health; efficiency and long life. The latest developments in medical science will be presented. Questions of general interest will be answered here, space permitting—all others by mail if stamped return envelope is enclosed. Requests for personal diagnosis or treatment cannot, however, be considered in any way.

TOMORROW: The Germ Of Epilepsy.

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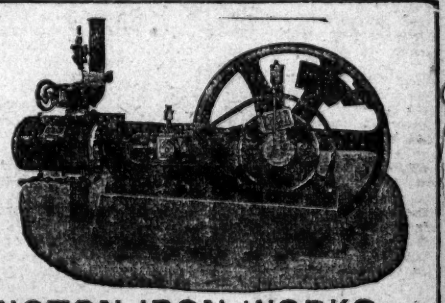

WILMINGTON IRON WORKS

"THE IRON MEN."

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

PRESIDENT WILSON

Speaks as follows of the Bingham School, Asheville, N. C.

The White House, Washington, June 29, 1916.

My dear Colonel Bingham:

It gives me great pleasure to express my admiration for the Bingham School. All that I have known of it, directly and indirectly, has made me have the greatest confidence in it, and I want you to know how sincerely you have my best wishes.

WOODROW WILSON.

June 24, 1916.

Hon. Locke Craig, present Governor of North Carolina, speaks as follows: State of North Carolina, Executive Department, Raleigh.

June 24, 1916.

To Whom it May Concern:

For more than a century The Bingham School has been recognized as an Academy for young men without any superior in the South.

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LOCKE CRAIG, Governor.

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Wilmington, N. C.

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SERMON BY DR. CHAPMAN

Famous Evangelist Preaches to Large Audience at Montreat on "The Second Coming of Christ."

"One of the reasons why I know Jesus Christ will come to this world a second time is because that He will do so as a promise of Heaven and Heaven's promises never fail," Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman is quoted as saying to a large audience assembled in the auditorium at Montreat to hear him preach on the subject, "The Second Coming of Christ."

Dr. Chapman preached on this subject, says the Charlotte Observer, in answer to many earnest requests that he do so and the hundreds who heard him gave his every word that close attention that the silence in the auditorium during the time that he was speaking was so intense as that, as was expressed by some of those present, it could be felt. The Observer continues:

"In the course of some remarks which he made before Dr. Chapman began speaking, Rev. Walter L. Lingle, chairman of the programme committee, said that he was especially glad to have Dr. Chapman speak on this subject because he knew Dr. Chapman would present a sane and a safe theory of the second coming of Christ and would express no fanatical idea as to this doctrine, as is sometimes expressed on platforms of this kind.

"Dr. Chapman expressed his appreciation of Dr. Lingle's words and of his confidence and then announced as his text the eleventh verse of the first chapter of Acts; which also said, ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus which is taken up from you into Heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into Heaven.

"'I know He is in heaven,' said Dr. Chapman and I know what He is doing. He is on the right hand of God the Father, and is not standing, but is seated.'

"Dr. Chapman then said that it was not his intention to discuss the programme of Christ's second coming, that he would not discuss the view of the pre-millenialist who believes the world will grow worse until Jesus comes back to make it better; or the view of the post-millenialist who belives the world will grow better until Jesus comes back to take up His abode here.

"The fact upon which Dr. Chapman places his chief emphasis was that of the certainty of the return of Jesus Christ to the world as promised in the Bible and the fact that He would be the same personality when He returns that He was when He went away—that He would be of the same nature with ourselves, with the same love, compassion and other attributes He possessed when He dwelt among men.

"The other scripture-established facts to which Dr. Chapman called attention in this connection were these: We know He is coming back and we know His coming will be unexpected. We know that at His coming we shall all be changed. It is not certain that we shall all die before He comes, but at his coming, those who are ready to receive Him, both the living and the dead will be caught up with Him in the air. It is also certain that when He comes, all will be ready to receive Him and it is certain that "one shall be taken and the other left.'

"It was in his appeal following his last declaration that Dr. Chapman reached the climax of his sermon, this appeal being made to the unsaved in the audience to accept Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour now and thus be ready to receive Him when He comes a second time to the world."

THE OLDEST ONE YET

Mr. Hill Kidder Killed Rattler With 17 Rattles in Yard at Rocky Point.

A string of 17 rattles and a button in addition was brought to The Star office last night by Messrs. E. L. Westbrok and J. P. Betts, who reported that the rattlesnake from which they were taken was killed in the yard of Mr. Hill Kidder's home near Rocky Point on Saturday. On the same day at Rocky Point, Mr. Hanson Futch killed a rattler with 12 rattles and a button. Both snakes were more than four feet in length.

That rattlesnakes are more plentiful this year than ever before is not indicated by the extended number of rattles that are being found on them as it is said that only one rattle grows each year and from this it would seem that these rattlesnakes had been living quite a while. However, they seem more prone to hunt civilization than usual, this probably being due to the dry weather now which causes them to seek water.

ROBERT J. RICH DEAD

Young Son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Rich Passed Away Yesterday.

Many friends will learn with much sorrow of the death of Robert James Rich, the 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Rich, who passed away yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the James Walker Memorial Hospital after an illness of five weeks. The young man was a member of St. Matthew's Lutheran church and was highly esteemed by a host of friends.

The body was removed last night to the residence, No. 908 North Sixth street. The deceased is survived by six brothers and sisters as follows: Mrs. Frank Crowell, Mr. John Rich, Arline Rich, Rosa Rich, Carl Rich and Bertram Rich, all of this city.

The funeral will be conducted from St. Matthew's Lutheran church this afternoon at 3 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. G. W. McClanahan, and the interment will be in Bellevue cemetery.

A NOVEL INNOVATION.

Public Telephone in Sterchi-Rancroft Co.'s New Home.

The Sterchi-Rancroft Company have moved from their old location next to the Cape Fear Hardware Company, now occupied by the C. W. Polvogt Company, to their new home next door to Woolworth's, formerly occupied by Geo. R. French & Sons.

A feature of the new headquarters is the installation of a public telephone and writing desk in the store, for the benefit of the customers and the public in general. The desk is fully equipped with stationery, while postage stamps will be sold. This innovation is not in any sense a money-making device, but a friend-making device.

The motto: "Get It for Less," which has been the slogan of the company in the past, will continue to be the watchword in the new home, it is announced.

NECESSITY OF GOOD ROADS

System by Which State and County Co-Operate in New Jersey Explained by a New York Paper.

The necessity of good roads and the best means of securing improved highways is the subject of an interesting editorial, which recently appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce, in which particular attention is called to the system employed in New Jersey by which the State and the counties co-operate. In that State, as elsewhere, the problem of road maintenance is one that is commanding much attention just now. Says the Journal:

"The State of New Jersey at present is interested in the problem of the building and maintenance of good roas. The Good Roads Commission, appointed by Governor Fielder, is investigating conditions in the State at large with the object of preparing, for the next session of the Legislature, plans for a more efficient road system than the present one, which usually has been considered one of the best maintained by any of our States. According to this system, no win force, the new and improved highways are constructed at the joint expense of the State, the counties, the townships, and in some cases the owners of the abutting property. This road building is based upon either of two plans. According to one of them, the State pays one-third and the county the other two-thirds of the cost. According to the other method, the county is practically ignored and the State pays 23 1-3 per cent, the township 66 2-3 per cent, and the abutting property owners 10 per cent. In all cases it is necessary that the owners of two-thirds of the abutting land shall make application for State aid and construction of the highway, and that the appropriate consent of the county freeholders (i. e., county commissioners) or the township committee to be secured. The law is enforced by a State Highway Commissioner who is appointed by the Governor. All new roads must be built under the direction of this Commissioner, and the maintenance or repair is the duty either of the county or the township.

"New Jersey is now facing the important problem of repair, for under the wear and tear of constantly increasing use the roadbeds are rapidly disintegrating and wearing away. Contrary to common opinion it is not alone the heavily laden van or truck that is to blame for this deterioration in the highways. The swift moving passenger automobile of the tourist or pleasure seeker travels at such high speed over the roads that the suction from the rubber tires breaks loose and scatters the surface materials. The resulting disintegration is rapid. Strong testimony to this effect has been brought out at the hearings of the Good Roads Commission. The repair cost per mile in Camden County during last year in some cases ran as high as $879 for macadam and $545 for gravel roads. It is claimed that the automobile traffic on the improved roads is increasing each year at the rate of 20 per cent and over, so wear and tear are likely to increase proportionately. It is only during comparatively recent times that the people of this country have awakened to the value of good roads. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Maryland have been most active of late years in appreciating the social value of improved highways and the results of their activity are destined to be of great and lasting importance. It has been well said that roads are the blood vessels of a country. Bad roads are mean poor circulation and result in stagnation, both social and economic. In spite of the growth in extent and importance of the railroad, the trolley car, the canal and the river, the roads are after all the carriers of the very life-blood of the agricultural interests, and the farmers are beginning to understand this fact. Opinion in regard to the subject is also entering upon a new phase. It is being realized that good roads are a matter of State-wide or even national importance. We are rapidly getting away from the old notion that they are merely the concern of the people of each township or village, or of the farmers whose personal interests are vitally affected. There are few agencies that are so fruitful of economic good, social and political solidarity, and even national spirit. Good highways not only help the farmer to get his products to market both safely and expeditiously, as well as more cheaply, but also help him to carry manufactured goods back to the farm. Every argument for rural delivery by the United States Post Office Department is an argument for good roads. The school, of intensive and scientific farmlife of the rural church, the country ing, is dependent upon them. Bearing these facts in mind, the importance of the recommendations to be contained in the report of Governor Fielder's Commission can be appreciated. And these recommendations will be important to every State in the Union and not merely to New Jersey alone.

"The policy of national aid to the States in their road-building, which recently has been entered upon by the present Congress, is as yet of doubtful value. Hitherto, State aid to the locality has been thought sufficient, but it has been most successful in thickly settled communities. Few people in the United States would care to advocate the introduction of the highly centralized French system where not alone the main highways but also the main streets of the cities and towns of the country are under the strong control of the national government. Our citizens still pride themselves on the fact that this is a Federal and not a unitary or centralized government, as is that of France. The greatest justification of the new national policy of Federal aid to the State is that the new roads shall be built with an eye to the military needs of the country. Mobilization, defense, and the transportation of troops, munitions and supplies, are in large part dependent upon an adequate system of highways, especially along the sea coasts and national borders. The experiences of all the warring nations of Europe in the present conflict are ample proof of this. Only the future will show whether or not these objects are kept in view when the national appropriation is spent. Perhaps we are to have merely an addition to the disgraceful pork-barrel system and the indirect campaign contributions for needy Congressmen in doubtful districts."

—Among the arrivals at The Orton yesterday were: E. J. Pittman, Pinetops; J. W. Connor, Wilson; Wade Brady, Jennings Brady, E. H. Dixon, Jr., Benson.

SIX CENT LOAF TODAY

Local Bakers Announce Rise in Price of Bread Beginning This Morning—Wheat Crop Short

After resisting its advances for the past two months, the Wilmington baers have at last been forced to capitulate to the six-cent loaf, and the advance guard of the new priced bread will make its appearance in the city this morning, according to the statement of a prominent local baker yesterday.

Wilmington is practically the last city of any importance to be included on the itinerary of the six-cent loaf, it is stated, and with the unusual shortage of wheat, the local bakers say it is impossible for them to continue to sell bread at the former price as flour has already advanced more than $2 a barrel.

The new loaf will be new only in price, as it will be the same size as is now retailed for five cents. This size was decided on in preference to the increasing of the size of the loaf, and raising the price to ten cents, in view of the fact that the tin molds used by the bakeries are fitted for the standard five cent size. To follow the other plan would necessitate the installing of new molds, which would eat up the small margin of profit that the increase in size would give them.

The price of cakes, pies, doughnuts and other sweetbits will remain the same in spite of the fact that the ingredients from which they are made, has risen in proportion with that of bread. The pullman loaf that now sells for 15 cents will also remain as at present, for a while at least. The six cent loaf will go to the wholesale trade at four and a half cents.

Just how long the price of broad will remain up is largely a matter of conjecture. The main element in deciding its length of term will of course be the price of wheat and other raw ingredients that are a necessity to the bakers. It is another matter of conjecture as to how the housewives of the city, are going to receive this newest member of the Order of H. C. L. While it will probably be best for them to take it as gracefully as possible in view of the fact that it is considered by the bakers as a necessary evil, some will probably go on a bread strike as far as the bakers are concerned and take a shot at the price of wheat on their own hooks.

While the local manufacturers of the "staff of life" have formed no union or organization of any kind, it is understood that the rise of price will be uniform in all the bakeries in the city, and the member of the family who buys the family groceries will have to begin saving his pennies, and not drop them in weighing machine slots, or retire for a nice little game of penny ante.

BRAKES FAILED TO WORK; CAR RAN DOWN MOUNTAIN

Mr. Louis Hanson and Party Report Many Interesting Experiences on Trip.

When the brakes failed to work on his baby grand Chevrolet automobile, as he was coasting merrily down Mt. Savage, between Pittsburgh and Uniontown, Pa., Mr. Louis Hanson, of Wilmington, who with a party returned to the city last night from an extended trip, thought that perhaps it was the last he would ever make. However, he stuck to the machine and, after rolling down a steep incline for nearly half a mile, managed to run the machine behind a water trough with no more damage than a bad shaking up for the occupants.

Those accompanying Mr. Hanson on the tour were: Mr. J. A. Maultsby, Jr., of Whiteville, and Messrs. Fred E. Little and Robert L. Frye, of this city. They left Wilmington in Mr. Hanson's automobile on the morning of August 11th, reaching Rocky Mount on the first day. The second day's trip took them to Richmond, and on the third night they were in Washington. They next visited friends in Baltimore and then went to Harrisburg, Pa., and from that city went to Pittsburg, Pa., where they spent four days. They left Pittsburg on last Wednesday morning, reaching Hagerstown, Md., that night. Their next rest was at Staunton, Va., and from this point they came to Richmond. Saturday night was spent in Raleigh, and the remainder of the trip was made yesterday, the party reaching Wilmington last night at 7 o'clock, after having covered a total distance of 1,800 miles They had only one puncture during the tour, and found the roads on the whole to be in fine condition.

Mr. Fred E. Little was official photographer of the expedition, and brought back quite a varied collection of views, including scenes at the mobilization camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa., where the party spent a short while.

ACTOR SECURED PARDON

H. B. Warner, Star in Movie Production, Got Sailors Out of Prison.

It will be of interest to Wilmingtonians to know that H. B. Warner, who is the star in today's production at the Royal theatre, is the same man who was largely instrumental in securing the pardon of Adams and Sawyer, two officers of a ship brought into Wilmington about ten years ago after the crew had mutinied with the result that the captain and several others were killed and thrown overboard. Adams and Sawyer were two of the members of the crew who were given sentences in the Federal prison following their trial in Federal court in this city.

Warner was at the time playing the leading part in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," and through the notoriety gained in the accounts of the trial in the papers, he became interested in the two convicted men and after strenuous efforts was able to secure their pardon.

S. P. COLLIER, 3RD., DESIGNATED FOR APPOINTMENT TO WEST POINT

According to Letter Received Here by His Grandfather, S. P. Collier.

Mr. S. P. Collier, of this city, received a letter Saturday morning from his grandson, S. P. Collier ,3rd., of Winston-Salem, stating that he had received a letter from Major Chas. M. Stadman, Representative in Congress from the Fifth district, stating that he had been designated for appointment to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point, subject to examination.

Mr. Collier is now a member of the senior class at the Sewanee Academy, Sewanee, Tenn. Mr. Collier has visited in Wilmington here often and has a wide circle of friends in this city. He will go to West Point at an early date to take the required examination for admission.

GOOD ORDER WAS NOTABLE

Mayor M. W. Lincke, of Nashville, N. C., Was Greatly Impressed With Feast of Lanterns.

"A noticeable feature was the fact that, in all that vast crowd assembled there was not the least semblance of drunkenness or rowdyism," writes Mayor M .W. Lincke, of Nashville, N. C., who is also editor of The Graphic, a weekly paper published there, in an interesting review of the Feast of Lanterns at Wrightsville Beach, which he attended along with a score of other newspaper men. Mayor Lincke portrays vividly the scenes he witnessed and speaks in the highest praise of the entire event. His account follows:

"The occasion of the second annual celebration, 'The Feast of Lanterns,' which for the past two years has furnished the greatest degree of pleasure for thousands of people at Wrightsville Beach, this year far eclipsed anything of its kind held in the South and only further impressed the fact that the business organizations of Wilmington and Wrightsville, together with the municipal authorities of these attractive seaport towns know how to make such an occasion a success and what it takes to drive away dull care and gloom. Never before in the history of Wrightsville Beach has such a spectacle as was presented last Thursday and Friday been witnessed, and the occasion will long linger in the minds of the thousands who were in attendance from practically all the Southern states. Aside from the elaborate programme arranged for each day and night, a noticeable feature was the fact that, in all that vast crowd assembled there was not the least semblance of drunkenness or rowdyism, but everyone seemed bent upon drinking to his or her entire satisfaction of those things which tend to the right kind of real enjoyment; the appropriation unto themselves a full measure of the pleasures which had been so bounteously provided for in one of the most entertaining programmes ever before arranged.

"Thousands upon thousands of varicolored lanterns and electric lights hung in fantastic arrangement from one end of the beach to the other presented a scene words cannot describe. So numerous were they that Wrightsville Beach presented one grand blaze of glory, while in hotels, private cottages and public pavilions folks vied with each other in making merry while sweetest strains of music from some of the most noted bands of the South floated out upon the gentle and refreshing breezes to be soon lost to the ear by the roar of the breakers upon the finest beach on the Atlantic coast.

"All day Thursday thousands paraded the beach, plunged into the surf, enjoyed the dancing at Lumina and in the ball rooms of the various hotels, while others sought pleasure in boating, fishing and general merry-making In the evening there was a great pageant which moved from one end of the beach to the Oceanic hotel. In this parade thousands of gaily clad men, women and children participated, each carrying lanterns and, following the huge 'dragon,' chased 'Old Man Gloom' and his little imps into the sea. Then followed one of the most gorgeous displays of fireworks ever before attempted, and thousands stood in wonderment as the heavens were made to blaze with one of the finest displays they had ever witnessed.

"Then there was a rush to Lumina, where the 'queens' dance' was held, after which both young and old vied with each other in the pleasures of the dance ,while others viewed moving pictures flashed upon a screen far out among the breakers.

"Friday was given over to the children and thousands of them participated in the features which had been arranged. There was another grand parade, special dancing, the May-pole dance and other features which consumed practically the entire day. To add to the pleasure of the children a special troupe of Japanese jugglers and contortionists gave free entertainments of th highest order. At night there was a grand parade of watercraft of every description, each vessel being profusely decorated in all-color lights.

"On the same day at the Oceanic hotel there was held a banquet in honor of the visiting mayors of the State and this event was one of the most enjoyable affairs during the 'Feast of Lanterns,' Mayor 'Tom' Wright, of Wrightsville, was master of ceremonies and no similar gathering was ever presided over by a more cordial and affable gentleman, who had summoned to his aid in entertaining the visiting mayors such eminent gentlemen as Mayor Moore, of Wilmington; Aldermen L. Stein and other of the official bodies of Wrightsville Beach. In the spacious dining hall of the Oceanic and for more than two hours there was a feast of the choicest gifts of both land and sea, while from among the visiting mayors rang speeches of eloquence befitting the occasion which brought rounds of applause from the hundreds of guests who feasted near to the space assigned the City governors. The feast of good things and oratory over, the visiting mayors were tendered a delightful sail down the sound by Mayors Wright, Moore and members of the Board of Aldermen of Wrightsville. At night the festivities were again resumed and each incoming train brought hundreds of visitors to swell the happy throng finding so many unalloyed pleasures at matchless Wrightsville Beach.

"Plans are already on foot for a more festive occasion next season upon a more gigantic scale, and it is said the Tidewater Power Company will expend more than a million dollars in making additional improvements for the convenience and entertainment of the thousands who annually flock to Wrightsville Beach, which is destined to become the Atlantic City of the South, and which today offers more real rest, recreation and enjoyment for pleasure-seekers than any other resort on the Atlantic coast; an ideal place for men, women and children who desire the best and most wholesome influences and where people brush elbows in the genuine old 'down home' way."

ORDERED TO QUIT VESSEL

Swedish Steamship, Seized by Germans, Not Legitimate Prize.

London, Aug. 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says the German prize crew, which early this month took the Swedish steamship Temia, captured by German warships, into the Swedish port of Gotland, owing to shortage of coal, has been ordered to quit the vessel. After long negotiations the decision has been reached that the steamer and her cargo were not legitimate prizes.

WILMINGTON BOY TO ENLIST IN ARMY AVIATION CORPS

Kenyon Woody, of Winter Park, Applies for Enlistment.

Kenyon Woody, 18 years old, of Winter Park, has applied for enlistment as an aviator at the local recruiting station of the United States Army, and if accepted will leave in a few days for the Army Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., where he will take a special course of instruction for a period of six months. At the end of that time if he qualifies as an aviator he will be entitled to compensation at the rate of $150 a month. The pay for commissioned officers is much higher, but all privates in the Regular Army, who qualify as aviators receive the pay mentioned above.

Mr. Woody is slightly under weight, but in view of the fact that weight is not a very material matter for a member of the Aviation Corps, it is believed that the Adjutant General will grant a waiver of weight in this case. His application has been forwarded from the local office and the approval is expected within a few days. As Mr. Woody is experienced with the Curtiss type of aeroplane engines, it should take him but a very short time to qualify as an aviator in the Army flying corps.

SEPTEMBER 1st and 2nd

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All Deposits Made with us Between Now and SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 2nd will draw three months' interest on December First.

We hope you will open a new account with us or add to the one you already have.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 Princess Street

Over Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars Strong.

The Last Call

Belk-Williams Comp'y

$4.95 Suits to $10.00 — $9.95 Suits to $20.00 — $14.95 Suits to $30.00

The Season Is Falling on the Last of the 1916 Summer Season. Already, We Hear the Call for the First Showing of Fall Coat Suits. So What We Have in Stock Must Go Regardless of What They Cost This Season or How Much More They Will Cost Next Season.

We Will Put On Sale

Monday Morning

all Summer Coat Suits and Taffeta Silk Dresses at

One-Half Price

$10.00 Palm Beach Suits, at $4.95

$10.00 Mohair Suits, at only $4.95

$10.00 Keep Kool Suits, at only $4.95

$20.00 Silk and Wool Pollin Suits, at $4.95

$15.00 Silk Pongee Suits, at $4.95

Nobby Styles of Shepherd Plaid Suits, at $2.95

Taffeta Silk Dresses, $14.95 at $7.45

Black and White Stripe Taffeta Dresses, $6.95

$12.75 Silk Taffeta Dresses, at $6.35

Black Crepe de Chine Dresses, at $5.95

Navy Taffeta Silk Dresses, at $4.95

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Miss Ethel Buckner, of Burlington, is visiting Miss Lucile Page, at Audubon.

• • •

Mrs. W. O. Page has returned home after a visit to her brother at Fayetteville.

• • •

Miss Katherine King left last evening for Fayetteville to visit her cousin, Miss Ruth Hightower.

• • •

Mr. LeRoy Rascoe, of Bennettsville, S. C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Bounds, No. 908 North Fifth avenue.

• • •

Mr. W. E. Perdew returned yesterday from Waynesville, where he spent some time with his family, who are spending the summer there.

• • •

Friends of Mrs. Sarah Griffith will regret to learn that she is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H Corbett, No. 2 West Queen street.

• • •

Mrs. H. H. Scott, of Elizabethtown, who has been spending some time visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Rivenbark, No. 213 Chestnut street, has returned home.

• • •

Miss Rosalie Burbank, of Wilmington, who is visiting friends in Charlotte, will be one of the guests tonight at a dance to be given by Misses Gladys and Elsie Palmer, of that city.

• • •

Mr. Malcolm Little, of the Wilmington High School faculty, and Mrs. Little have arrived in the city after having spent the past month on a camping trip in the mountains near Bryson City.

• • •

Robert Ruark, Esq., returned yesterday from Lake Junaluska, near Waynesville, where he spent his vacation. Mrs. Ruark and three sons will remain for two weeks longer before returning home.

• • •

Yesterday's Charlotte Observer: Miss Julia Alexander will leave Monday morning for Chicago to attend the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Miss Alexander will be joined en route by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bragaw, of Washington, N. C. They will be guests at the Congress Hotel. Mr. Gragaw is a member of the law firm of Small, McLean, Bragaw and Rodman, at Washington, N. C. Mr. Bragaw and Miss Alexander are delegates from the North Carolina Bar Association, having been elected at the annual meeting held at Wrightsville Beach in the early summer.

MR. FRED KOELLING DEAD

News of Death by Accident in St. Louis Received by Brother Here.

The sad news of the death of his brother, Fred Koelling, in a street car accident in St. Louis on Saturday night was received by wire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Rev. William Koelling, pastor of the Pearsall Memorial Presbyterian church.

The intelligence of his brother's sudden death came as a great shock to Mr. Koelling, who will have the sincere sympathy of his many friends here in his bereavement. The text of the telegram gave no details. It read as follows: "Your brother, Fred, killed by Sarah street car Saturday night Answer." Mr. Koelling is survived by his mother, Mrs. Marian Koelling, a brother, Mr. Harry Koelling, also of St. Louis, and Rev. William Koelling, of this city, who expects to start for St. Louis tonight to attend his brother's funeral.

THE CHILDREN OF THE DAY

Rev. G. A. Wilson, of Hopewell, Delivers an Interesting Sermon on Above Subject at First Church.

Rev. G. A. Wilson, Jr., of Hopewell, Va., occupied the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning in the absence of the pastor, Dr. John W. Wells, who is away on his annual vacation.

Mr. Wilson took for his text the eighth verse of the fifth chapter of I. Thessalonians, "But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for a helmet, the hope of salvation."

The human race, said Mr. Wilson, is divided into two classes, the Children of the Night, and the Children of the Day. The first of these classes he likened unto a man, who was stumbling along in the darkness, on an unknown path, beset with unseen dangers, never knowing when he would fall over some yawning abyss, or be bitten by some poisonous reptile that lurked in the slime and darkness. It was thus with the man beset with sin, he declared, who walked along the uncertain paths of unrighteousness, never knowing when he will fall victim to some of the many pitfalls of temptation or trouble.

On the other hand, continued Mr. Wilson, the Children of the day are protected from the attacks of temptation, evil and trouble by the breast plate of faith and love. There are no difficult paths for the man who wears the helmet of salvation. They are the ones who are able to travel the paths that are free from dangers and pitfalls, he continued.

Love, said Mr. Wilson is the true medium between God and Man, and the channel through which the Lord pours his many blessings upon the Children of day. To be sober, he said, strictly defined means to be able to face every crisis in the affairs of man, with calmness and poise.

The average business man to meet the losses of his business with calmness and sobriety, must needs be a Child of the day. So it is again with the man whose love has been spurned, or who is facing some of the many trials of life, the speaker pointed out.

In short the breastplate of faith and love is the great armor by which the Child of the day is able to meet the forces of the night, and vanquish the attacks of evil, declared the speaker in conclusion.

START FOR NEW YORK.

Mexican Commissioners Left Mexico City Yesterday.

Mexico City, August 27. — The Mexican peace commissioners departed for New York today. Luis Cabrera, president of the Mexican commission, accompanied by James Linn Rodgers, the American representative to the Carranza government, proceeded to Vera Cruz, whence they will sail tomorrow for Key West on board the United States transport Dixie. Alberto J. Pani and Ignacio Bonillas, the other members of the commission, proceeded for Saltillo.

They conferred with General Carranza and Foreign Minister Aguilar, who were at the station to see them off.

Wrightsville Beach

Miss Lois Allen, of Bolton, is spending a few days at Cooleemee, the Y. W. C. A. cottage.

Mrs. L. W. Davis, who spent some time at the Paris Cottage, has returned to the city.

Miss Stella LeBeau, who has been spending a week or so at the Paris Cottage, returned to her home at Bolton yesterday.

Mrs. Norwood Orrell, who has been spending some time at the Paris Cottage, returned to her home at Carolina Place yesterday.

Nearly nine hundred persons took occasion for a dip in the surf yesterday from Lumina alone. There were many others from hotels, club houses, cottages, etc.

Among the recent arrivals at the Kitty cottage are A. A. Smith and R. H. Gwaltmey, of New Jersey; E. Griswold Thelin, Baltimore; Mrs. P. H. Halley and Miss Halley, Charlottle.

Among the arrivals at The Hanover Inn yesterday were: Misses Virginia Russell and Sadie Evans, Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Rogers, Howard Rogers and Gertrude Rogers, Windsor, Ga.

In order to afford everyone an opportunity of attending the Harbor Island auditorium concert tomorrow evening (with pictures), there will be no pictures nor dancing at Lumina in the evening, the pictures for the day being presented as a side issue after the concert ,and the Don Richardson Orchestra being engaged to conduct the concert.

Former Solicitor N. A. Sinclair, Democratic candidate for elector from North Carolina, Mrs. Sinclair and their daughter, Miss Eunice, of Fayetteville, are spending a few days at the Kitty cottage. Mr. Sinclair will open his campaign with an address at the Brunswick Democratic convention which is to be held at Supply on Wednesday, August 30.

Among the arrivals at the Seashore Hotel yesterday were: J. H. Jones, Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kurpree, Germanton; Miss Lessie Jones, Raleigh; John P. Floyd, Allen, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Warner, J. B. Gray, and G. S. Warner, Wilson; B. F. McLeod, Clio, S. C.; N. A. Rouse, Bolton; Miss M. Rogers, Birmingham; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hughes, Miss Susanna Hughes, Atlanta.

Notwithstanding the fairly comfortable day in the city yesterday was one of the biggest days of the year at the beach, the suburban cars having handled 3,100 people to the resort during the day and evening. The large crowds from the city were augmented by perhaps the largest number of Sunday excursionists of any day during the year over the various railroad lines.

Tonight's bill of movies at Lumina is headed by a magnificent three-part Selig drama, "The Test of Chivalry," starring Guy Oliver and Fritzi Brunette in the leading roles, a plot that is to say the least unusual, and one that has been handled in a masterful style by the author. It has something of the wierd touch that Edgar Allan Poe gave to his stories, and is impressive in the extreme. The other feature is a Vim comedy feature, "Life Savers."

Among the arrivals at The Oceanic Hotel yesterday were R. P. Bryant, Marion, S. C.; J. C. Keel, Wallace; R. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bryant, Wallace; M. W. Williams, Charlotte; C. O. Wasson, New York; Mrs. J. J. Jackson, New Bern; Miss Elsie Kelly New Bern; James Mitchell and G. W. Baker, Washington; H. J. Fischer, Jr., Baltimore, J. Harrington, New York; J. P. Whyte, Forsyth, Ga.; D. M. McIntyre, A. M. Rose, Marion, S. C.

PROBABLY U. S. SUBMARINE

Action of the Tug Hansa Bears Out This Supposition.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 27.—Bearing out the supposition that the submarine spoken to by the American steamer Edward Pierce off Winterquarter light Saturday morning belonged to the American flotilla was the action of the tug Hansa, formerly the Thomas F. Timmins today. The tug proceeded up Chesapeake bay about noon today with two mud scows in tow, bound for Baltimore.

COTTON BRINGS 15 CENTS

On Local Market—The Highest Price Paid in Years—Norfolk and Savannah Prices are Higher.

Wilmington spot cotton was quoted at 15 cents Saturday. This is the highest point this staple has reached in many years, and it promises to be the forerunner of a further advance as when the 15 cent level was reached Saturday there was a decided bullish tendency. Even high prices were quoted on the Savannah and Norfolk markets, where good middling sold at 15 1-4 and 15 1-2 cents per pound, respectively.

Just as 6-cent cotton spells ruin to the farmer in the cotton belt states, 15 cent cotton means great prosperity if the crop is a fair one. Many growers were hard hit when during the months just following the outbreak of the European war the price on the Wilmington market went as low as 6 1-2 cents a pound; for the price did not nearly cover the cost of production. In view of the fact that the war is still in progress, the present prices are regarded as most remarkable.

The causes of the rise are reported to be due to bad crop reports, small offerings by the South, rises in prices in spot markets throughout the country, strong cables, heavy buying by Liverpool to undo straddles, large buying by the West, buying by large mills in response to demand for cotton manufactured products.

On excited trading in New York, in which the volume of transactions were estimated at half a million bales on Saturday there was a net advance for the day of about $2.50 a bale. Concerning the trading there, the New York Journal of Commerce in its news columns has the following statement on market conditions:

"Unusual activity and excitement characterized yesterday's trading on the New York Cotton Exchange when prices rapidly moved upward to a level 60 to 70 points above the closing of Thursday. The volume of transactions was estimated at half a million bales. Quotations for February, March, May and July contracts went beyond 15c, July touching 16.26c. It was only late in the afternoon that a slight reaction set in, but the net advance for the day was in most cases about $2.50 a bale.

"The action of the market recalled to brokers the old Sully days, and the few occasions in recent years when attempts were made at cornering the market. The prices recorded were the highest reached in many years, the notable exception being the Patten-Brown-Hayne movement of about six years ago and the famous Sully bull movement of 1903-1904.

"The causes of the rise were bad crop reports, small offerings by the South, scarcity of contracts here, rising prices in the spot markets, strong cables, heavy buying by Liverpool to undo straddles, large buying by the West, buying by mills and spot houses and covering of local shorts.

"It was rumored that the National Ginners' Association had stated the condition of the crop at 65.1 per cent, as contrasted with its report a month ago of 74.8, and that of the government about the same time of 72.3 . This stirred up new buying. The reports to the Journal of Commerce, showing that the condition of the crop had declined during August 10 per cent in South Carolina and 4 to 5 in Georgia, were also a factor. So were the weather sheets showing that Texas and Oklahoma were still dry. The crop has been hurt by excessive rains in July and dry hot weather in August. Boll weevil, grassy fields and shedding are among the reported bad features.

"Some of the brokers think, however, that the market is getting too wild and they are beginning to go slow. Leading bulls, it was suspected, were heavy sellers on the rise.

"October contracts touched 15.75c, December 15.88c, January 15.95c, March 16.09c, May 16.20c, and July 16.26c. From this there was a reaction later of 12 to 15 points, but the net advance for the day was still $2.50 a bale.

"Spot cotton advanced 65 points, middling up-lands selling at 15.85c."

—Mr. Alexander Akerman, of Macon, Ga., is here to spend some time with his brother, Dr. Joseph Akerman. Mr. Akerman is here to recuperate and to take some special treatment, his health not having been so good lately.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Guthrie, of New Bern wer ein the city yesterday, guests at The Orton.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Moore, of Goldsboro, were guests at The Orton yesterday.

—Mrs. E. F. Harding, of Rocky Mount, was a guest at the Wilmington yesterday.

—Mrs. J. H. Stewart, of Bolton, spent yesterday in the city, a guest at The Wilmington.

—C. C. Cashwell, Esq., has returned from his vacation which he spent in St. Petersburg, Fla., with his uncle, J. H. Cashwell.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. C. Stewart, and Misses Dana and Graves Neblett, of Laurinburg, were in the city yesterday, guests at the Wilmington.

—Among the arrivals at The Wilmington yesterday were J. G. Caldwell, Salisbury; W. A. Smith, Newbern; C. W. Odum, Laurinburg; N. A. Sinclair, Fayetteville.

—Mr. John T. Sholar, of the A. C. L. telegraph office, has returned home from a short vacation spent at Lake Junaluska and Western North Carolina.

—Dr. Charles F. Strosnider returned yesterday from Strasburg, Va.; where he was called about two weeks ago because of serious illness in the family of his brother, Mr. Arthur Strosnider.

FUNERAL OF MR. HEATON

Services Were Held Yesterday Morning at Bellevue Cemetery.

Funeral services for Mr. D. Frank Heaton, who died Saturday afternoon at his lodgings at Third and Market streets, were held yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock at the Bellevue cemetery. Mr. Heaton was in the 60th year of his age. He came to this city several months ago from Ironton, Ohio. He was formerly a member of the Ironton Lodge of Elks, and a delegation from the Wilmington Lodge of Elks attended the funeral yesterday as a matter of courtesy to the Ohio Lodge. The services were conducted by Rev. W. M. Baker, assistant pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Interment was made in Bellevue cemetery.

The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Benjamin Bell, Sr., H. H. Ford, T. M. Holmes and Rev. W. M. Baker.

MISS BEATRICE CARR MAKES SOME OBSERVATIONS.

Miss Beatrice Carr, who sells bonds in Wall street, observes an increasing independence about financial affairs in the skirted sex. Miss Carr recommends finance as an excellent opening for the ambitious business women. To the uninitiated the Wall Street region probably seems singularly devoid of that elusive thing called romance. True, fortunes, happiness and even lives sometimes depend upon the doings of the bulls and the bears, and a few enterprising novelists have written best sellers around the financial district, but to the average citizen stocks and bonds and mortgages and investments and such things are prosaic business untinged by anything even remotely suggesting anything so warmly human as romance. Yet there is at least one person in th ebusy financial district who loves her work, which deals with bonds, chiefly because of its romance, and romance is exactly the word she used. This woman with the vision and the discerning eye for all that is lovely in what seems so coldly practical is Miss Beatrice Carr, a young English woman, who came to New York to study bonds immediately after being graduated from George Watson College in Edinburgh, and after 11 years she finds them increasingly fascinating.

STOP CALOMEL! TAKE DODSON'S LIVER TONE

New Discovery! Takes Place of Dangerous Calomel—It Puts Your Liver To Work Without Making You Sick—Eat Anything—It Can Not Salivate—Don't Lose a Day's Work!

I discovered a vegetable compound that does the work of dangerous, sickening calomel and I want every reader of this paper to try a bottle and if it doesn't straighten you up better and quicker than salivating calomel just go back to the store and get your money.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your thirty feet of bowels of the sour bile and constipation poison which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable.

I guarantee that one spoonful of this harmless liquid liver medicine will relieve the headache, biliousness, coated tongue, ague, malaria, sour stomach or any other distress caused by a torpid liver as quickly as a dose of vile, nauseating calomel, besides it will not make you sick or keep you from a day's work. I want to see a bottle of this wonderful liver medicine in every home here.

Calomel is poison—it's mercury—it attacks the bones, often causing rheumatism. Calomel is dangerous. It sickens—while my Dodson's Liver Tone is safe, pleasant and harmless. Eat anything afterwards, because it can not salivate. Give it to the children because it doesn't upset the stomach or shock the liver. Take a spoonful tonight and wake up feeling fine and ready for a full day's work.

Get a bottle! Try it! If it doesn't do exactly what I say, tell your dealer to hand your money back. Every druggist and store keeper here knows me and knows of my wonderful discovery of a vegetable medicine that takes the place of dangerous calomel.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. **Bon Marche** WILMINGTON, N. C.

Special Announcement

During the past week out of town merchants finding our prices to be way below present wholesale cost have endeavored to buy up certain stocks in quantities.

We have advertised this sale for the retail shoppers of Wilmington and will not sell anything in bulk until our prospective customers have had the first opportunity to secure these bargains.

In about two weeks we will be able to figure with retailers on disposing of the remaining goods, but we want it distinctly understood that the present low prices are for consumers and that nothing will be sold in bulk at the present time.

From the Mountains to the Sea We Lead In Quality Merchandise

WE ONLY ASK A TRIAL

If it so happens that you are not a regular customer of ours, we suggest that you divide your purchases with us, and try our method of doing business.

HALL & ROSS, Inc.

"THE BUSIEST GROCERS"

CASH CAPITAL OR A "GOOD TIME"

You can secure with your income, aside from a bare living, either a cash capital or a good time. As a rule the prospects for a cash capital diminish as the "good time" idea remains uppermost.

But if you practice self restraint and keep the "Cash Capital" idea in view, you will be amply repaid in the end in the enjoyment of both, for you will have two incomes—that from your business and that from your capital.

HOME SAVINGS BANK
Wilmington, N. C.

TOLLO WATER

RETAIL —— EXCLUSIVE AGENTS —— WHOLESALE

TWO SIZES—15c AND 35c.

—OIL KOREIN CAPSULES.—

Exclusive Agents.

40 Capsules, $1.00; Six for $5.00.

IF YOU CAN'T TELL US, TELEPHONE 248.

ELVINGTON'S PHARMACY
Dependable Druggists

STACKS, TANKS, BOILERS, PUMPS.

GAS AND STEAM ENGINE REPAIRS.

REPAIRS FOR MILLS, HOTELS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

OUR FOUNDRY MAKES ALL KINDS of IRON, BRASS and ALUMINUM CASTINGS.

Cape Fear Machine Works

'PHONE: 213. WILMINGTON, N. C.

"WHEN A MAN'S A MAN"

—By Harold Bell Wright—

On Sale at

Northam's Book and Stationery Store

101 PRINCESS. 'PHONE 651.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

CLEWS' BUSINESS REVIEW

Situation That Would Follow Railroad Strike—Outlook in Stock Market —Good Trade Continues.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

New York, Aug. 27.—The railroad disputs, it is to be hoped, is close upon adjustment. The President has undertaken to settle the dispute according to his best judgment, although it would have been better, in the opinion of many distinguished persons, had the question been first submitted to arbitration, thus avoiding prejudgment without evidence and facilitating the creation of a public opinion based upon knowledge of facts. In this controversy there are many important interests involved other than those of the men who initiated the movement.

Many thousands of railroad employes would be adversely affected by a strike; the public would be sorely inconvenienced; many industries would be paralyzed, and thousands of innocent investors seriously injured. In effect, a general strike would be a national hold-up, and the verdict of the people would certainly be "never again." Even railroads have some rights. At present they are enjoying large gains in both gross and net earnings, but traffic is abnormal and cannot continue permanently at present volume. Costs of operation are increasing in all directions. Necessary improvements have often been deferred; and in spite of present prosperity the railroads have serious problems, which under any material increase of expenditures without compensation would fall into bankruptcy.

The question of meeting growing costs of operation is a serious one, unless the companies are allowed to recoup themselves, as any other business concern may do, by an increase of pay for services rendered. Thus far little has been heard from the hundreds of thousands, nay, millions, of people interested in railroads as shareholders or bondholders. Such a list goes far beyond the numbers of direct investors, and includes every financial institution, their customers, their stockholders, every savings bank depositor, every life and fire insurance policyholders, as well as the numberless institutions devoted to financial, commercial, educational, humanitarian and other public purposes. The great majority of people ignorantly suppose that the railroads are owned by a few rich individuals, and very few people appreciate either their wide distribution of ownership through indirect channels, or the disastrous consequences that would fall upon the public by injuring the railroads. There is no class of investments so widely and so vitally wrought into our innumerable national activities and institutions as railroad securities.

I must confess that to advance wages 20 per cent. at one stroke is pretty steep for the railroads to stand; for that is what it means to reduce the working day to eight hours. If it came about by gradual installments covering a varying period, it would be less difficult for the railroads to meet. It occurs to me that the situation calls for a corresponding advance in railroad rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Changes on both sides ought to be automatic, the railroads agreeing, as fast as the commission advances the rates, to lower the working hours in the same ratio until an eight hour day is reached. After that, should it become necessary to lessen the railroad rates, the hours for labor should be increased accordingly. It appears to me this would be a just way of meeting the present labor vs. railroad situation. I throw this out merely as a suggestion to equitably adjust the matter between the railroads and the unions. At any rate, let it be tried until a better plan be substituted.

For a long period there has been a strong speculative disposition in the stock market based upon trade activity, easy money and war inpation. Thus far this tendency has not had free play owing to the policy of restraint imposed by conservative banking interests; also to the steady pressure of foreign liquidation which has shown itself at every rally. Moreover, there is a feeling that present abnormal profits are purely temporary, and that any undue speculation based upon the assumption of their continuance might lead to disastrous consequences. This week, however, there were notable exceptions—the outbreak of speculative activity in the United States Steel, International Mercantile Marine and Reading affecting the entire market. On Tuesday this activity assumed aggressive proportions. These securities reached the highest prices on this movement, Steel making a new record, and the day's total sales ran over 1,300,000 shares; the three shares just mentioned constituting about one-third of the day's transactions.

The activity in Steel was based upon the phenomenal earnings of the company, which surpassed all possible imagination and inevitably placed the company in an exceedingly strong position for meeting future emergencies.

These profits naturally created a belief that the company cannot indefinitely refuse stockholders a larger share in present prosperity. As for the future of the steel trade, it is recognised that war orders cannot last much longer, and it is peace, not war, which in future must determine the basis of progress. Reconstruction demands after the war will, as is already known, be enormous. Neither Great Britain nor Germany will be able for some time to come to meet the demands upon them from this source. The devastation of Europe will cause an enormous demand for steel to restore railroad plant, equipment, factories, machinery, etc., demands which will not be satisfied without help. It is also estimated that five or six million tons of shipping have been lost, displaced or worn out by the war. Great Britain has already suffered to the extent of 4,000,000 tons through submarines, depreciation and extra wear. Her shipyards will face a shipbuilding boom after the war.

Our own shipyards are overwhelmed with orders, and probably will be for two or three years to come, while shipbuilding plants are being started all over the world; all of which means a tremendous demand for steel, so that the United States, much the largest producer of the world, will be called upon to fill a considerable portion of this void. Prices may not continue as high as now, but with such demands in view, no great decline will be possible. Whether in war or peace, the next two or three years are almost sure to be periods of great activity in the American steel industry and the volume of business will be large, though the ratio of profits may decline.

While this is the period of summer quiet, the trade outlook is regarded as satisfactory, and this in spite of a harvest which promises to below the ten-year average. Corn improved somewhat in condition last week, but cotton deteriorated further, and prices again touched the high level. Our wheat harvest is now in full progress and prices of this staple are very high. There is little doubt but that the profits of agriculture for the current year will be exceedingly satisfactory. The better outlook, however, is based more upon our industrial activity than crops. It must not be forgotten that the whole country, especially the section East of the Mississippi, is powerfully affected by war inflation, easy money, the enormous addition to our gold supplies, the new Federal Reserve law and the great expansion of credit facilities, plus continued foreign purchases of munitions. These are factors upon which our present activity is based, an dthey promise to carry us forward until their force is exhausted; a contingency not yet in sight and one likely to be checked only by weakened buying capacity, which is probably many months away. At the same time, the stock market, through excessive purchases on the long side, had fallen into a somewhat weakened technical position. The large profits made in Steel, International Marine and some of the motor shares naturally induced an active realizing movement. It is also to be remembered that foreign liquidation on British account seems to be invited by every sharp rise, especially in the railroad shares. The success of the recent British loan, while it will partially relieve the pressure of foreign liquidation, is not likely to cause its suspension. The general market is in sound condition, and a moderate reaction would undoubtedly improve its position and stimulate fresh buying.

HENRY CLEWS.

HIGHEST PRICES IN YEARS

Heaviest Trading and Widest Advances in Months for Cotton on the New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, August 27. — The heaviest trading and widest advances in months and the highest prices in about seven years featured the local cotton market last week. A general buying movement developed on small crop talk and a large short interest was driven to cover. Beginning with the season and for several seasons past, on every session, even including Saturday, when prices were held within bounds by the general disposition to take profits on long contracts.

At the highest of the week trading months were 140 to 146 points over the previous week's final quotations. The week closed at a net gain of 1.35@1.38 points. The March option was sent to 15.91 and all new crop months traded over the 15 cent. level. Spots advanced 118 points, or more than $5.00 a bale, to 15.31 for middling.

The continued drouth in Oklahoma and bullish forecasts of the forthcoming conditions report from the government, were surface features which stimulated buying to a considerable extent. The strength of the Liverpool market was a continual source of encouragement to bullish traders on this side of the water, but the main idea back of the buying movement was that the crop now coming to maturity will not be large enough to supply the wants of the world, even should the war continue.

The counter argument from the bears was that already high prices were checking consumption.

This week the trade will be occupied largely with the August condition report, due Thursday, which will carry the crop down to August 25th. Bullish figures are expected. Some brokers calim expectations have become too bullish.

Private forecasts have been made as low as 65 per cent. of the normal. On July 25 the percentage was returned at 72.3. A year ago the percentage was 69.2 and teh ten year average is 72.5.

As matters now stand, it will take a report of 66 or under to cause much of an advance.

Weather conditions, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, may be responsible for the minor swings of the market. After the middle of the week the disposition probably will be to even up, because of the bureau report and the triple Labor Day holidays which begin Saturday.

MARINE.

Cleared.

Schr. Edwin G. Farrar, 484 tons, Chase, Charleston, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Muirfield (Br.), 1,967 tons, Sturgeon, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,288 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted August 26 by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal.

ROSIN—Nominal.

TAR—Nominal.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Nominal.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 37c.; rosin, $2.65 and $2.55; tar, $1.70-8c.; crude turpentine, $2.50, $2.50, $1.50.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine 5
Rosin ..... (—)
Tar 52
Crude Turpentine 38

Receipts—Same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 2 casks; rosin, 10 barrels; tar, 58 barrels; crude turpentine, 21 barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—15c.; quotations same day last year, nominal.

Receipts — 48 bales; same day last year, 43 bales.

Total receipts since August 1, to date, 8,064 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 4,419 bales.

STOCKS MUCH DISTURBED

Unfavorable Railroad Situation Proves Drawback or Adverse Factor—Week of Much Activity.

New York, August 27. — The railroad labor situation, which assumed a more disturbing aspect with the progress of the conference at Washington, was a drawback or adverse factor in this week's active market. Dealings were on a larger, if ont broader, scale than at any time in the past months, and the average of advances placed elading shares at highest levels for that period.

United States Steel was the conspicuous feature, its enormous turnover as it mounted to the new record of 99¾ infusing vitality to the general list and particularly to allied shares. Steel yielded only 2¼ points of its gross gain of 8⅜, despite the extensive profit-taking that accompanied its rise. Other stocks of the same class were more responsive to pressure.

Coppers regained much of their former prominence, active issues of that group rising 1 to 2 points, with more for inspiration on its new maximum of 56¾. Conditions in the metal industry are unusually promising, refined copper being quoted at 28 cents for delivery in the last two months of this year.

Munitions and equipments were irregular, but mainly higher, with considerable activity in Bethlehem Steel, which made an extreme gain of 22½ points on the week. The automobile division was almost wholly reactionary and shipping shares lost some ground after Mercantile Marines and Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies had ascended to highest quotatios in their history.

Bankers and financial institutions reported a moderate increase of investment demand in anticipation, presumably of September interest and dividend disbursements, which are estimated at almost $143,000,000, an increase of about $23,000,000 over the same period last year. International financial projects of the week included another French credit of $25,000,000 and the public offerings of the new British loan with indications of a large over-subscription.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Aug. 27.)

SWEET POTATOES—Yams, old, 60c to 65c bushel.

IRISH POTATOES—90c.

CORN—$1.90 to $1.95 per sack.

BEEF—Native dressed, 8c to 9c, dull.

PORK—Small, 10c. to 11c. per pound.

WOOL—Burry, 20c.; first class washed wool, 35c.

HIDES — Green salt, 13c. to 14c.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 22c; sides and shoulders, 17c per pound; good demand.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c per pound; good demand.

POULTRY—Chickens, grown, 45c to 50c; dull; spring, 20c to 30c head; dull.

EGGS—28c to 30c dozen.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Aug. 27.—North Carolina Peanuts—Market weaker. Fancy hand-picked, 56c.; No. 1 machine picked, 50c. per bushel.

Virginia Peanuts—Market, steady. Jumbos, 60c; fancy hand picked, 55c; No. 1, machine picked, 50c per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts — Market weaker; No. 1, small, machine picked, 65c.; Jumbos, 60c. per bushel.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 27.—Spanish—Market weak and unsettled; $1 asked, no offers.

Virginia—Farmers' Stock, market quiet. Fancy Jumbo, 3½c per lb.; Fancy Handpicked, 3¼c per lb.; Extra Prime, 3c per lb.; Prime, 2¾c per lb.; Shelling stock, 2c to 2½c per lb.

KINSTON NEWS NOTES

State Convention of Christian Disciples Church to Meet.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Kinston, N. C., Aug. 27.—Gordon St. Christian church here will entertain the State convention of the Christian church (Disciples) on November 13-16, it was announced today. Several hundred delegates will be in attendance, together with a number of clergymen and mission workers from other states. The congregation here is the strongest in North Carolina. Rev. B. F. Smith is the pastor. Gordon Street church owns a handsome new edifice of the institutional type.

The first rally in the Democratic campaign in Lenoir county will be held at LaGrande Friday night. A special effort is being made to bring members of the party here from every section of the county. Presidential Elector G. V. Cowper will speak on the national issues, State Senatorial Nominee W. D. Pollock on State issues, and Assembly Nominee H. W. Brothers and other candidates will discuss county politics.

The local chamber of commerce will call to the attention of the Norfolk Southern Railroad officials a grave oversight if a suggestion by T. W. Mewborn, a prominent business man of this city, carries. He will call to the chamber's attention the fact that when trains are announced in the Norfolk terminal station there is never a word about Kinston. It is an incongruity, Mr. Mewborn states, that when the announcer calls out, "Train for Edenton, New Bern, Goldsboro," he doesn't say a word about "the most important town of all." Tha thing "gets the goat" of a patriotic Kinstonian who happens to notice it.

JURY IN EPSTEIN CASE STILL FAR FROM VERDICT

Prisoner May Be Freed or Disagreement May Be Reached.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Aug. 27.—Tonight the jury, who are deliberating as to whether Hyman Epstein, charged with the killing of Leonard Edwards, is guilty, was as far from rendering a verdict as they were yesterday afternoon, when the case was given them by Judge W. P. Stacy.

The opinion here tonight is that Epstein will either be freed or the jury will disagree.

Without any foundation rumor has it that eleven are for acquittal and one for murder in the second degree. The jury called upon Judge Stacy this morning to again explain to them the law regarding self-defense.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

August 28.

Meteorological data for the day ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 76 degrees; at 8 P. M., 80 degrees; maximum, 88 degrees; minimum, 72 degrees; mean, 80 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00 inch; rainfall for the month, to date, 1.70 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 5.5 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Showers Monday; Tuesday fair.

The Port Calendar, Aug. 28, 1916.

Sun rises ..... 5:43 A. M.
Sun sets ..... 6:44 P. M.
Day's length ..... 13 hrs. 1 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	9:31	9:45	4:42	4:54
Southport	7:24	7:44	1:32	1:41
Masonboro Inl	7:13	7:33	1:12	1:21

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS

August 27, 1916.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P.M.
Abilene	raining	84	—	.02
Asheville	clear	84	60	.0
Atlanta	clear	90	72	.0
Augusta	clear	92	77	.20
Baltimore	cldy	92	—	.0
Birmingham	clear	90	76	.0
Boston	cldy	82	—	.0
Charleston	cldy	86	76	.0
Charlotte	raining	90	72	.14
Chicago	clear	68	—	.0
Galveston	clear	90	80	.0
Jack'ville	pt cldy	90	76	.0
Memphis	raining	90	—	.18
Mobile	cldy	90	74	.0
Montgomery	clear	92	66	.0
N. Orleans	clear	94	78	0
N. York	cldy	84	—	.04
Oklahoma	cldy	92	—	.36
Palestine	clear	92	70	.0
Pittsburg	cldy	76	—	.14
Raleigh	pt cldy	90	70	.0
Savannah	cldy	88	76	.0
Shreveport	clear	92	—	.0
St. Louis	cldy	70	—	.08
Washing'n	pt cldy	92	—	.42

1,875 PERSONS VACCINATED

Result of First Week of Campaign in Scotland County.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Laurinburg, N. C., Aug. 27.—The first week of Scotland county's anti-typhoid, free vaccination campaign ended tonight with a total of 1,875 treatments administered in all parts of the county. As there are only about 18,000 people in the county, this represents slightly more than 10 per cent of the county's population.

Today was a record-breaker at the court house here, all day people trooped in and out of the building, where the genial Dr. Bulla, with a broad smile, punctured bared arms and uttered words of encouragement to the faint-hearted, and sometime administered kindness to crying babies. In all about 880 persons received the treatment today.

This is considered a good beginning for the work in this county, and those who have made efforts to get the campaign started are highly pleased at the manner in which the people have responded to the opportunity to become immune against this dread disease. The work will continue another three weeks, ending Saturday, September 16.

TWO MEN INJURED

Near-Serious Automobile Accident at Fayetteville Saturday.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 27.—A near-serious automobile accident occurred here Saturday evening, when a car driven by W. J. Johnson left the roadway on lower Cool Spring street and went into a ditch, injuring Mr. Johnson and a Mr. Barfield who was riding with him. Neither of the men was injured very seriously, though it was at first reported that their injuries were of a grave nature. Mr. Johnson was carried to the Highsmith hospital.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY of New Hanover—Commissioners' Sale.

By virtue and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by C. D. Foard and wife, Florence H. Foard, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1915, to the Hanover Trust Co., which mortgage is duly recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of New Hanover County, Book 87, page 250.

The undersigned mortgagee will expose for sale to the highest bidder at Public Auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, New Hanover County, State of North Carolina, at 12:00 o'clock M. on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1916, the following described tract, piece, or parcel of land, lying, being and situated in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover, and the State of North Carolina, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the western line of 5th st. 66 feet south of the Southwestern intersection of Princess St. and 5th streets, running thence westwardly and parallel with Princess St. 120 feet, thence southwardly and parallel with 5th street 66 feet, thence eastwardly and parallel with Princess st. 120 feet to the western line of 5th st., thence northwardly and along the western line of 5th st. 66 feet to the point of beginning, and same being part of lot two, in block 168, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington, North Carolina.

This, the 7th day of August, 1916.

HANOVER TRUST CO.

Herbert McClammy, Attorney.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South.
New Sleeping Car Line Between Greensboro and Raleigh
And Extension of Sleeping Car Between Winston-Salem and Morehead City and Beaufort.

Effective Sunday, June 25th, 1916.

Southern Railway announces inauguration new Sleeping Car Line between Greensboro and Raleigh, and extension of the present Winston-Salem-Raleigh Sleeping Car to Morehead City and Beaufort, making Winston-Salem-Morehead City-Beaufort Sleeping Car Line. The Winston-Salem-Morehead City-Beaufort car to be handled in connection with Norfolk Southern Railway from Goldsboro.

For details, address

J. O. JONES,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

je29-tf

BRAY BROTHERS
STOCKS & BONDS
GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE OFFER

20 Shares First National Bank of Statesville, N. C.

16 Shares Dixie Fire Insurance Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Prices and Information on Application.

Write Us a Line

We buy Whole Issues of Bonds. Write us What You Have for Sale.

Atlantic Coast Line
"The Standard Railroad of the South."
Excursion Fares
FROM WILMINGTON
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

WASHINGTON	$16.00
BALTIMORE	$15.00
PHILADELPHIA	$22.80
NEW YORK	$26.00
BOSTON (Via Norfolk)	$30.50
ASHEVILLE, N. C.	$14.05
WAYNESVILEE, N. C.	$15.35
LAKE TOXAWAY, N. C.	$15.75
BREVARD, N. C.	$14.95
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.	$14.05
SALUDA, N. C.	$13.50
TRYON, N. C.	$13.20

Tickets on sale every day until Sept. 30, good to stop over; limited returning until Oct. 31.

$44.65—Kansas City, Mo.

Account National Encampment G. A. R. Tickets will be sold August 25, 26 and 27; limited, returning, until September 10, but limit may be extended to September 23, by depositing with Joint Agent and paying $1.00.

$4.30—Raleigh, N. C.

Account Carolina State Farmers' Convention. Tickets will be sold August 20, 21, 22, 27, 28 and 29, limited returning until September 2.

$10.90—Savannah Ga.

Account National Baptist Convention (Colored). Tickets will be sold September 4 and 5, limited returning until September 14.

$13.20—Washington, D. C.

Account Biennial Session G. U. O. O. F. (Colored). Tickets will be sold Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11, limited returning until September 20.

$18.30—Chattanooga, Tenn.

Account Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. Tickets will be sold September 14, 15, 16 and 17, limited returning until September 27.

$33.05—Cleveland, Ohio.

Account Annual Convention, Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Tickets will be sold October 1, 2 and 3, limited returning until Oct. 12.

$20.95—Jacksonville, Fla.
$21.45—State Camp, Fla.

Account the following important National events: Southern Rifle Association, October 11 and 12; National Rifle Association, October 13 to 19; National Rifle Practice, October 20 and 21; National Individual Rifle Match, October 23; National Pistol Match, October 24; National Team Match, October 24 to 26. Tickets will be sold to Jacksonville and return September 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 30; October 1 and 2; and to State Camp and return, October 7, 8, 9, 14, 15 and 16. All tickets will be limited returning until November 4, 1916. **Reduced fares for parties of ten or more traveling together.**

Proportionate Fares from Other Points on the ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "The Standard Railroad of the South."

'Phone 160.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South. Bulletin of Round-Trip Rates in Effect from Wilmington.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.	$14.05
BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C.	$14.05
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.	$14.05
HICKORY, N. C.	$10.85
EDGEMONT, N. C.	$12.85
PINEOLA, N. C.	$19.30
LENOIR, N. C.	$11.85

Tickets on sale Daily until October 15th, limited returning Midnight October 31st

NASHVILLE, TENN	$20.30
SAVANNAH, GA.	$10.90

On sale August 25, 26, 27; limited returning midnight, September 10th.

On sale September 4, 5; limited returning midnight, September 14th.

For further information call Phone 178, City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel Building.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

mh23-tf

MOUNTAIN EXCURSION TO ASHEVILLE, N. C., "The Land of the Sky" TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1916.

—via—

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Tickets Limited Six Days. Through Pullman Cars and Coaches.

SCHEDULE AND ROUND TRIP FARES AS FOLLOWS:

Lv. Goldsboro	2:00 P. M.	$6.75
Lv. Selma	3:00 P. M.	$6.25
Lv. Raleigh	4:05 P. M.	$5.75
Lv. Henderson	2:15 P. M.	$5.75
Lv. Oxford	2:55 P. M.	$5.75
Lv. Durham	5:08 P. M.	$5.75
Lv. Chapel Hill Sta	4:00 P. M.	$5.75
Lv. Burlington	6:25 P. M.	$5.75
Lv. Greensboro	7:20 P. M.	$5.00

Arrive Asheville Wednesday morning, September 6th.

Round trip fares in same proportion from intermediate points.

Returning, tickets will be good to leave Asheville on all regular trains up to and including all trains leaving Asheville Sunday, September 10th, 1916.

This is the Best Time of the Season to Visit the Mountains.

Asheville, Waynesville, Hendersonville, Lake Toxaway, Lake Junaluska, Brevard and Various Other Points.

Make Your Sleeping Car Reservations in Advance.

For sleeping car reservations and further information, ask Southern Railway Ticket Agents, or address

J. O. JONES,
Trav. Passenger Agt.,
Raleigh, N. C.

—EXCURSION—
FROM
WILMINGTON AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS TO NEW BERN, MONDAY, SEPT. 4TH, VIA ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD.

Train leaves Wilmington 7:30 A. M. Leaves New Bern, returning, 5:00 P. M.

Fare, $1.25, round trip.

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traff. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Read Star Business Locals.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective July 2, 1916. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90 3:40 A.M. Daily except Sunday.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91 1:15 A.M. Daily except Monday.
No. 51 5:30 A.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia open to receive outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50 12:20 A.M. Daily.
No. 64 5:15 A.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations	No. 65 6:15 P.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.
No. 48 8:40 A.M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. **Parlor cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains having Pullman service.**	Daily No. 49 5:05 P.M.
No. 52 8:45 A.M. Daily.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford. **Parlor cars between Wilmington and Greensboro.**	No. 52 8:00 P.M. Daily.
No. 62 3:25 P.M. Daily Except Sunday.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations.	No. 63 12:50 P.M. Daily Except Sunday.
No. 55 3:45 P.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. **Sleeping cars only between Wilmington and Asheville.**	No. 54 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 57 6:20 P.M. Sunday only.	Chadbourn, Conway and intermediate points. Excursion train.	No. 58 9:15 A.M. Sunday only.
No. 59 6:30 P.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Sunday only.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60 10:15 A.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Sunday only.
No. 42 6:45 P.M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41 9:50 A.M. Daily.
No. 68 7:30 P.M. Sunday only.	Newbern and Intermediate points. Excursion train.	No. 69 10:15 A.M. Sunday only.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1916

WEEK - DAYS

Lv. "Electric Centre"	Lv. Beach.
6.15 A. M.	6.05 A. M.
6.55 A. M.	7.10 A. M.
7.25 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
8.00 A. M.	8.15 A. M.
and every half hour thereafter until	and every half hour thereafter until
5.30 P. M.	5.45 P. M.
6.10 P. M.	6.20 P. M.
6.30 P. M.	6.50 P. M.
and every half hour thereafter until	7.15 P. M. and every half hour thereafter until
11.00 P. M.	11.45 P. M.
12.10 A. M.	

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Lumina Specials will stop at 5th, 7th and 9th Sts., in Wilmington, and at Lumina.

BUSINESS MEN'S EXPRESS

Leaving Lumina daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 A. M., leaving Front and Princess streets daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 6:10 P. M., stopping at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

FREIGHT

Lv. Wilmington	Lv. Beach.
6.00 A. M.	7.05 A. M.
9.30 A. M.	12.15 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	6.15 P. M.
7.00 P. M.	8.15 P. M.

Freight Depot open daily, except Sunday, from 8:00 A. M. until 1:00 P. M., and from 2:00 P. M. until 7:00 P. M.

Freight Depot Telephone, No. 96.

SUNDAYS

Lv. "Electric Centre"	Lv. Beach.
7.00 A. M.	6.40 A. M.
8.30 A. M.	7.45 A. M.
and every half hour thereafter until	9.15 A. M. and every half hour thereafter until
11.00 P. M.	11.45 P. M.
12.10 A. M.	

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Lumina Specials will stop at 5th, 7th and 9th Sts., in Wilmington and at Lumina.

FREIGHT

Lv. Wilmington	Lv. Beach.
11.00 A. M.	12.15 P. M.

Freight Depot open 10 to 11 A. M.

Freight Depot Telephone, No. 96.

J. B. McCABE & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants
Room 815 Murchison Bank Bldg.
'Phone: 996. WILMINGTON, N. C.

CLYDE LINE
TO NEW YORK
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
Steamship Cherokee, Tues., Aug. 29th
Steamship Cherokee, Sat., Sept., 9th
Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship Cherokee, Thurs., Aug. 31st
Steamship Cherokee, Mon., Sept. 11th
Wilmington to New York.
Steamship Cherokee, Fri., Aug. 25th
Steamship Cherokee, Tues., Sept. 5th
CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36 N. R., New York

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South. Effective May 28th, 1916.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM WILMINGTON:

No. 13—3:55 P. M.—Train for Charlotte and Intermediate Points. PULLMAN PARLOR CAR, WILMINGTON TO CHARLOTTE.

THROUGH DAILY PULLMAN SERVICE WILMINGTON TO ATLANTA — ALL STEEL CARS. ON FRIDAYS, THROUGH SLEEPER TO BIRMINGHAM.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Train for Charlotte and Intermediate Points. SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE. Open at 10:00 P. M. for Passengers.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS AT WILMINGTON:

No. 14—12:40 P. M.—Train from Charlotte and Intermediate Points. PULLMAN PARLOR CAR BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND WILMINGTON.

THROUGH DAILY PULLMAN SERVICE ATLANTA TO WILMINGTON — ALL STEEL CARS. THROUGH SLEEPER FROM BIRMINGHAM SATURDAY.

No. 20—12:10 A. M.—Train from Charlotte and Intermediate Points. SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND WILMINGTON. PASSENGERS MAY REMAIN IN SLEEPER UNTIL 7:00 A. M.

For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Agent, Orton Building. 'Phone 178.

R. W. WALLACE, C. T. A.
H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A.
Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN T WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

Attractive Low Round Trip Fares
—VIA—
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

$17.45 GOLDSBORO, N. C., to LYTLE, Ga. (near Chattanooga), and return, account National Military Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. Tickets on sale during April, May, June, July and August. See ticket agent for limits and other information.

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES FROM ALL other points, on same basis.

THE SOUTHERN SERVES THE SOUTH

O. F. YORK, T. P. A.,
Raleigh, N. C.

mh16-tf

W. J. REAVES
SCREENS
ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.
Factory: Sixth and Campbell Sts.

J.F.LEITNER
ARCHITECT
27, 28, 29 Carroll Building

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ALL MEXICO SUNDAY

Will Mark First Step in Return to Civil Control.

Will Also Be an Advance Toward Democratic Government in the Country—Other Elections to Follow Later.

Juarez, Mexico, Aug. 27.—Throughout all Mexico, except in the capital where civil disturbances have caused a short postponement, municipal elections will be held on Sunday, September 3—a fact of more than ordinary importance for it marks the first step in a return to civil control and an advance toward Democratic government in the country.

Municipal elections, in the Mexican sense, are not city elections, as the "municipio" is a district of a state analagous to the American county. The large cities are, however, separate municipios. But neither they nor the country districts have ever in Mexican history had home rule. Power for various districts to manage their local affairs was granted by the reform law of December, 1914. But First Chief Carranza has only now decided that the republic is sufficiently pacified to permit the experiment.

The second step in restoring civil government follows at a date yet to be announced, when governors and state legislators will be chosen. The final act will be the balloting for president, judges of the supreme court, senators and members of the chamber of deputies.

Although enemies of the Carranza administration, such as the adherents of the Diag regime, have not had the hardihood to put tickets in the field, the constitutinoalist party has its factions and its conflicting ambitions.

In juarez, the factions are represented in two clubs. One is named after the Indian patriot, Benito Juarez. The other, in reference to Madero uprising, calls itself the Club Renacimeniento 1910—the rebirth of 1910. They have agents at work and frequent meetings in the theatre, quite like party organizations in the United States.

Educational reforms, covering not only free elementary instruction for all but establishing schools of industries and fine arts are given first choice in the Juarez club platform.

A curious demand is for the restoration of the old free trade zone—a strip along the Mexican side of the border where all foreign products used to enter free. This was abolished over twenty years ago at the demand of the merchants of Zacatecas and other trade centers of those times. The programme states that all the tariff ever did was to kill business in Juarez by driving its merchants to El Paso.

The national issues taken up in the later elections will include agrarian reform, dealing with the distribution of land among the peons and the division of the old land grants. Equalized taxes, public education, the one-term rule for all elective office holders and a genuine separation of executive and judiciary, by which political pressure will be removed from the courts, have also been endorsed in one form or another by most of the political clubs in Mexico.

"BLUE" FLEET "SUNK" BY SALVOS FROM OWN FLAGSHIP

Sailors from Battleship Rhode Island Tell of the "Fight."

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 27.—That the battleships of the "defending fleet" were sunk by salvos from their own flagship, the Rhode Island, in the recent war game off the Atlanta coast, was the statement made by sailors from the Rhode Island today. The men said Admiral Helm became confused and during the "heat of the battle" directed the Rhode Island's guns against his own ships.

The Rhode Island and the eight other battleships composing the defending fleet arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon at 3 o'clock and will remain until Tuesday morning when they will proceed to Tangier sound, Chesapeake Bay, to give the civilian sailors a chance at target practice. The battleships arriving in the Roads today were, besides the Rhode Island, the Virginia, New Jersey, Maine, Keitucky, Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois and Kearsarge.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARIES ARE TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY

Five Men, Including Manning and Blease in Gubernatorial Race.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 27.—South Carolina Democrats will vote in state-wide primaries Tuesday for all state officers, seven members of Congress and many county officials and as well for the full membership of the state house of representatives and helf the state senate. Interest centers largly in the gubernatorial contest, in which five men are entered.

Richard I. Manning, of Sumter, the present governor, is seeking a second term. He is opposed by Cole L. Blease, of Columbia, who served two terms as governor and was defeated for the United States Senate in 1914; Robert A. Cooper ,of Laurens, a contender in the last primaries; John M. Deschamps and John T. Duncan, of Columbia.

Six of the seven congressmen from South Carolina have opposition, A. L. Lever, of the Seventh district, being the only exception.

ANCIENT PALACE SEIZED

Italian Government Takes Over the Pallazo Di Venezia at Venice

Rome, Saturday, Aug. 26, (via Paris, Aug. 27).—The ancient palace of the republican of Venice, the Pallazo Di Venezia, was confiscated by the government today. The palace was given by Pope Clement VIII, to Venice and remained in the possession of the republic until its fall, when it passed to the emperor of Austria. For sometime it was the seat of the Austrian embassy to the vatican.

The decree says the palace is confiscated as a reprisal for "abominal violations of international law and devastation of monuments and buildings in Venice without any military motive."

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OUTLAWRY AMONG THE MOROS STAMPED OUT

Peace Followed Withdrawal of the American Troops.

Prosperity Has Begun in Mindanao and Sulu, in the Philippines—No More Fear of the Moros' Lust for Blood.

Manila, Aug. 27.—Misgivings felt several years ago when all American troops were withdrawn from Mindanao and Sulu, home of the Moros, the only Mohammedans in the Philippines, have been proved to be baseless by the subsequent history of the new regime in that region. Where five years ago, fear of the Moro and his lust for blood made the life of the foreigner in the Moro country one of constanc worry and apprehension, today there is peace and the beginnings of a prosperity the like of which would have seemed a fool's dream in 1912.

The withdrawal of American troops and their substitution by companies of Filipino constabulary, was begun soon after the arrival of Governor General Harrison. The work of conciliating the Moro was hastened by the policies of Frank Carpenter, former executive secretary of the Philippine government, named governor of Mindanao and Sulu, soon after Mr. Harrison's arrival here. Mr. Carpenter was the first civilian governor of the region, succeeding General Pershing, the last governor under the military regime.

The task of Governor Carpenter and his assistants had been a hard one—a long uphill struggle against recalcitrant and superstitious people who have always fought any attempt to change their methods of life. Outlawry has always been a factor of the Mindanao situation and the frequent bands of outlaws gave the Moros nucleuses around which they could rally for insurrection or revolt. But little by little outlawry has been stamped out. One by one, or in batches of two or three, guns and rifles hidden away in forest homes and mountain huts, have been turned in. Here and there school houses have sprung up, to attract to them Moro children whose parents, at first suspicious and unfriendly, have finally ended by moving their families to the settlement where the schools were located, and giving up the nomadic life which has been a Moro tradition for centuries and which has been the worst foe of Moro prosperity.

Sulu archipelago and Jolo island, for years the only hot-bed of outlawry in Mindanao, can now claim to have seen the end of years of outlawry and bushwhacking. To the man who knows the Jolo of five years ago, to the soldier whose recollection of Jolo is a memory of sleepless nights and anxious days when the slightest noise behind his back meant the possibility of an attack by a murderous Moro or one made mad by Mohammedan fanaticism, the achievement seems incredible. But the thing has been done and Colonel Peter E. Traub of the constabulary (a lieutenant-colonel in the Regular army, on detached duty with the constabulary) has made the new era of Sulu peace and order, a matter of official record in an order congratulating the constabulary of Mindanao and Sulu.

The order follows:

"The district chief announces to the district in general orders the fact that in the province of Sulu there is not a single known outlaw at large—all have been either killed, captured or have surrendered.

"When it is realized that this is the first time in the history of the Philippine islands that such a statement could be truthfully made its importance becomes apparent. The whole Sulu Archipelago is in a state of law, order and peaceful control.

"In October, 1914, when the undersigned assumes charge of this district outlawry was rampant in Sulu and it was a place shunned by peaceful travelers; but with the establishment of stations in the heart of the affected region and with the spirit that the Sulu constabulary has invariably displayed, every officer and man regardless of hardship and privation, regardless of danger and death, did his full duty towars the government, without malice toward the misguided creatures who with their progenitors ha made the name of Sulu a by-word in the annals of these islands.

"In the short space of twenty-one months 413 outlaws were killed, captured or forced to surrender, 197 firearms were captured or surrendered and 500 blade weapons were captured or surrenered. This was not accomplished without loss to our brave men, of whom 10 were killed or died of wounds and 12 were wounded and recovered. The greatest accomplishment of all, however, is that these things were done with a minimum of hatred and heart burn on the part of the population, which in gradual increasing numbers came to help us in our work of rooting out the lawless who were preying on the law-abiding, until now all the people, realizing the motives that actuate us in our work, are heart and soul with us. It remains for the Sulu constabulary so to conduct themselves that confidence in their motives will keep on increasing and so that the various departments of government—health, education, public works and other activities—will find the preparation of the soil by the constabulary fruitful in their future ple."

BANDITS CAPTURE TOWN

Defeat Garrison of Defacto Troops Who Were Without Ammunition.

Chihuahua City, Mex., Aug. 27.—Three hundred Villa bandits captured the town of Satevo, Chihuahua, 50 miles south of here on Friday, according to reports to General Jacinto Trevino today. The outlaws, under Uribe Arango and Martin Lopez, surrounded the town and after six hours' battle, the garrison, numbering 300, under Captain Be La Fuente, being without ammunition, was forced to evacuate. Villa himself was not with the outlaws, it was said.

A second engagement with Villistas was reported by General Apolonio Trevino from Torreon. He said that 20 bandits of the leader Ferniza attacked a small detachment of Carranzistas in the Laguna district, but were driven off, their leader and six men being killed after three hours of fighting. Letters from Villa under a recent date were found in Ferniza's pockets, it was reported.

MANY NEW SUPPORTERS FLOCKING TO WILSON

From Progressive, Independent and Republican Ranks.

C. J. France, Who Recently Presided Over Washington Progressive State Convention, Wires Assurance of His Support.

New York, August 27. — The steady drift of Progressives, independents and many old line Republicans to the support of President Wilson, is being indicated daily by increasing and steady enrollments of voters in the various state leagues of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League.

An enrollment announced to the national headquarters by telegraph from Seattle, Wash., was that of C. J. France, for long prominent in the affairs of the coast state, who presided a few weeks ago over the Progressive State convention in Seattle. Mr. France announced that he was unwilling to retreat from the Progressive position he assumed in 1912, and he would, therefore, support Mr. Wilson as against the Republican candidate, Mr. Hughes.

The promoters of the league were elated by a message from the Washington Woodrow Wilson League announcing that William H. Gorham, a life-long Republican, whose father was at one time chairman of the Republican National Committee, had declared for Mr. Wilson and become a member of the League. Mr. Gorham is a lawyer. He says a great influence in winning Washington voters to Wilson is the administration's policy for the development of Alaska. Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy, the ship purchase bill and child labor legislation are winning friends for the persistent from the Republican and Bull Moose ranks.

Not alone are the larger parties suffering from the defections of Wilson "independents," but the recent enrollment of Dr. Edwin Jay Brown, in Seattle takes from the Socialist party its State leader. Dr. Brown espoused the cause of the President, because of his humanitarianism, and interest in the welfare of children and the restriction of child labor by adequate protective legislation.

Dr. Brown's last entrance into local politics in Seattle was as an independent candidate for the city council. He polled 24,000 votes.

Blair, Kan., reports that several stalwart Republicans of that place and many former Roosevelt supporters have declared for President Wilson. Anton H. Jensen writes as follows on behalf of himself, his father and his brother:

"We are all Republicans, but we haven't the slightest desire to vote for the Roosevelt-Penrose offspring, Charles Evans Hughes. * * * We take off our hats to the man brave enough to thwart the desires of the Mexican money-bleeders. The President's appointment of Justice Brandeis to the Supreme Court was immense; his championship of government owned and controlled steamships was a step in the right direction. Apply it to the railroads.

"Roosevelt? He betrayed the Republican party, foully murdered the Progressive party, and, if President, would have dethroned justice and enthroned ego.

"We were all Roosevelt men once, but, thank Heaven, are so no more. We're only farmers, but we know what we are doing."

Thomas J. Coulter, a laboring man of Wichita, Kansas, sent the League a strong letter indorsing the President.

"I am a laboring man," he wrote, "and we are absolutely against the election of Mr. Hughes. We are also against war, and we believe Mr. Wilson has kept us out of war.

"In fact, he is the only President who has helped the common people since the Civil war. To defeat him for re-election would be a calamity to the country.

"God grant us four more years of Woodrow Wilson."

PRESIDENT LIKELY TO GO TO CONGRESS

(Continued From Page One).

meetings of the committee of eight.

Among the presidents and managers here, the opinion prevailed that the proposal of the men would not be acceptable to them and there was no concealment of the feeling that if President Wilson has no other suggestion to make, a strike is coming. The proposal may be taken under consideration if the President asks it, but little hope is entertained that the view tonight will be changed.

Say Strike Will Be Brief.

The railroad executives have formulated the most careful plans to take care of the situation should a strike ensue. They declare that a strike cannot last long and that their precautions will insure the running of all necessary trains.

Democratic senators who chanced to be in conference at the capitol on the Revenue bill tonight, when the President unexpectedly appeared there in search of Senator Kern, were gravely concerned over the prospects and all conceded that the crisis probably would prolong the session of Congress.

When the President, after an automobile trip through the rain, reached the capitol he asked a policeman at the door to direct him to the Finance committee room. The officer announced the President's arrival and Senator Kern hostily left the room.

For several minutes he talked with the President in the hall, but later they walked upstairs to the President's room after a janitor had been found to turn on the lights. The conference concluded, the President left without consulting other Democratic leaders.

Does Not Reveal Discussion.

"I cannot discuss the subject of the President's visit," said Senator Kern, "further than to say that it concerned the railroad situation. The affair is so complicated, one possible development depending upon another, that I cannot disclose what is in the President's mind. Of course, if the negotiations to settle the strike fail, Congress must endeavor to solve the difficulty."

Asked if arrangements for the President to address a joint session of Congress had been made, Senator Kern said they had not, but he would not deny that such a joint session in the immediate future was in contemplation. It may be called for Tuesday when a quorum of the House has been summoned to reach Washington.

Following the President's unprecedented night visit, the meeting of the Finance committee Democrats' attention was deviated from the task of polishing up the revenue bill to a discussion of the prospects before Congress relating to the railroad crisis. Among the Senators present were Hoke Smith, Georgia; Stone, Williams, Hughes, Thomas and Simmons, chairman of the committee.

All agreed that Congress must abandon all idea of adjournment as long as it might be necessary to aid in averting national industrial disaster.

Adjournment Plans Forgotten.

"Of course all adjournment plans have been forgotten," said Senator Simmons, "and must wait on the working out of this railroad crisis."

Several senators asserted that Congress could prevent a strike and some went so far as to say that it must prevent it and would, but they added that public discussion about the method of accomplishing this result should await an actual break in pending negotiations.

Senator Newlands, after leaving the White House today, said:

"In event of a strike the most serious immediate problem will be that of keeping the railroads in operation, and determining how far the Federal government should go to prevent demoralization of business and complete stagnation of commerce. A strike of the dimensions of that now threatened would be civil war. It is idle to ignore the fact that such a strike could be won without force. It would be necessary for the government to use force and to resort to the military and every other agency at its disposal to offset violence and keep the roads open. How far the government should go in the matter of forcing operation of the roads is a serious problem for Congress to solve."

BUSY DAY AT RICHLANDS

More Tobacco Sold Friday Than Could Be Kept Track Of.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Richlands, N. C., Aug. 27.—This little Onslow county town looked like a human beehive Friday. It may have been the busiest day in the village's history. Richlands sold so much tobacco that the tobacconists couldn't keep track of it. Seventy-five hundred dollars in checks were seen, and it was estimated that at least a third that much was drifting around in pants pockets, so that a total of $10,000 must have changed hands during the day. Richlands' one warehouse in operation could not hold all the weed, and the overflow had to be stored in another place. The business part of the town was literally swarming with people. The population, it is estimated, is about 300. Ten thousand dollars is a lot of money to be turned loose in a place of this size in a few hours' time.

G. A. R. MEETS TODAY

Hundreds of Civil War Veterans Arriving at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 27.—Kansas City stood at attention today in salute to the hundreds of veterans of the Civil War, who were arriving on every train to attend the fiftieth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will open tomorrow.

Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 27.—William A. Brady, the theatrical producer, Jules Eckert Goodman, a playwright, and John Turk, Brady's business manager, were injured severely at Dunelle, N. J., today in an automobile accident. They were brought to a hospital here.

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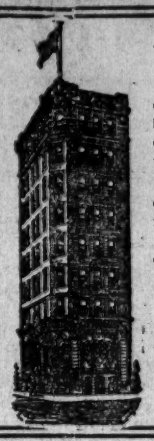

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